EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME "PALGIN"
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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270 KNOWN DEAD IN RIVIERA FLOOD

FREJUS, French Riviera (Reuter). — About 270 bodies have so far been recovered by rescue workers toiling amid the mud and debris of Wednesday night's mighty dam burst which swept through this Mediterranean town of 13,500 inhabitants.

But scores more persons are missing, and with 10 square miles (20,000 dunams) of Riviera countryside under water, the final death toll has not yet been established.

The 200-foot dam, at Malpasset, north of here, collapsed after three days of torrential rain. A huge wave up to 10 metres high gushed down through Frejus, pulverized everything in its path and forced its way to the sea.

There was still no news of 200 workers on a new motorway who lived in hutments in the shadow of the giant dam.

Dam Disappears

The dam itself was carried away in the roaring torrent and not a trace of it remains. Water and electricity supplies throughout the region were cut off and rail and road communications disrupted.

Thousands of troops, police and firemen were rushed to the disaster zone and hospitals are crowded with the injured.

Relief headquarters were set up north of here, at Les Arcs, where a French Interior Ministry official coordinated military and civilian rescue operations. French and American helicopters hovered over the flooded region to direct rescuers and pick up victims.

The French naval air base at Frejus-Plage was totally razed by the onslaught of the water, and eight families living on the post are missing. Two navy sentinels who gave the alarm were washed away seconds later.

One helicopter pilot rescued seven people from the floods by landing perilously on rooftops. On his eighth mission, as he clambered out, his head was cut off by the whirling blade of his machine.

'End of the World'

Some of the survivors recounted that the bursting dam sounded "like a volcano erupting," or like the rush of "several express trains on the same line." One man said: "It was like the end of the world — and yet the stars were shining."

The Marseilles-Nice railway line was cut for a mile, where tracks and two bridges were swept away.

The Riviera-Geneva express train escaped by pasing this stretch of track less than a minute before the dam broke.

The Malpasset dam, completed only four years ago and in operation for only two years, contained 65 million cubic yards of water.

M. Pierre Chatnet, the Interior Minister, told Cabinet Ministers that the ditches cut for a new Riviera motor road, by permitting water to flow to the foot of the dam, might have caused added strain. The reservoir was for the first time holding the full load for which it was built.

President de Gaulle last night cancelled a state reception as a sign of mourning and issued an appeal for "national solidarity" and aid to the victims.

From Jerusalem last night, Foreign Minister Golda Meir cabled the French Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, expressing the deep sympathy of the people and Government of Israel with the families of the victims and with the entire French people.

The Israel Government is understood to be planning to dispatch medical aid and other equipment to assist the survivors of the disaster.

The Israel French-language daily paper "L'Information" yesterday informed the French Chargé d'Affaires that it is sending a contribution of 500,000 francs to aid the Frejus victims.

Kutchuk Named Vice-President Of Free Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk, 53-year-old Turkish community leader, was yesterday proclaimed Vice-President of the Cyprus Republic.

His nomination was handed in yesterday, and as there were no other candidates for nominations by closing time his proclamation was automatic.

The new republic is to come into being not later than next February 19.

Despite frenzied efforts among the Greek-Cypriot community to gain similar unanimity, two separate nominations were handed in for the Presidency — which must be filled by a Greek Cypriot.

Makarios Opposed

Archbishop Makarios, who is thought almost certain to gain the post, will be opposed at the December 13 elections by Mr. John Clerides, Q.C., head of the newly-formed Democratic Union.

Mr. Clerides is being supported by the Cyprus Communist Party, Akel, which became legal again on Wednesday after being banned for four years.

Archbishop Makarios' nomination was submitted by the parents of nine Eoka members who were executed during the Cyprus emergency.

Aliens in India Must Get Permits

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — All foreigners in India, except citizens of the British Commonwealth, must get residential permits within one month, Premier Nehru told a press conference here on Thursday.

The order will apply particularly to about 12,000 Chinese in Calcutta.

Foreigners resident here before 1943 have hitherto been able to live in India without having to register or take out residential permits.

Mr. Nehru told the conference he had received no reply from the Communist Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, to his proposals for an interim understanding for settling the Sino-Indian border disputes.

He also said he did not think the present time was suitable for a new Afro-Asian conference.

Referring to the question of German unity, Mr. Nehru said: "There is much talk about it. But as far as I have been able to understand, nobody wants it."

G.Z. Decline To Join Gov't

POST Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The General Zionist Executive Board decided on Thursday to decline Mr. Ben-Gurion's invitation to join the Government coalition "under the conditions proposed at present."

This decision will now go to the Executive Committee — a larger body which has the final say on party policy. It is expected to meet here early next week.

UK-Bonn Cooperate On Tanks, Missiles

BONN (Reuter). — Britain and West Germany have agreed to join forces to develop the new British Bluewater missile, if Nato approves its design, and West German tanks are to be fitted with British guns, it was announced here on Thursday.

The two countries will recommend to Nato the adoption of the new short-range surface-to-surface guided missile for the use of armies in the field.

This was announced in a communique after two days of talks between British Defence Minister Harold Watkinson and his West German counterpart, Franz-Josef Strauss.

The two countries will also cooperate to produce a prototype tank and to develop standardized tank armaments and anti-tank weapons, the communique said.

West German Defence Ministry sources said the British gun — to be mounted on "more than 1,000 German tanks" — is a 105 mm. weapon.

Strauss also told reporters agreement had been reached on cooperation in developing aircraft engines, in particular through the West German M.A.N. company, and Rolls Royce.

USSR Withholds Support for Arab Stand on Algeria

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter) — The Soviet Union declared on Thursday that French proposals could play an "important role" in an Algerian settlement if they were bolstered by concrete measures to secure accommodation of mutual interests.

In a brief, moderately-worded statement the Soviet U.N. delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, withheld any pledge of specific support for an Afro-Asian draft resolution on Algeria now before the main Political Committee.

Britain and the U.S. on Wednesday urged U.N. members not to adopt any resolution for fear that it might hamper progress already made towards a solution of the problem.

Mr. Sobolev told the committee that President de Gaulle's September 16 offer of self-determination, and the Algerian nationalists' response, meant that for the first time in many years actual steps had been taken "in the direction of settling the problem by peaceful means."

The Soviet delegate said the situation presented possibilities of a swift settlement, and it was the duty of the U.N. to contribute in all ways to the attainment of a peaceful, just solution.

IKE DUE IN ROME ON WORLD TOUR

ROME (Reuter). — President Eisenhower, the first U.S. head of state to visit Italy since President Woodrow Wilson was in Rome in 1919, arrives here today (about 1 p.m. Israel time) at the start of his 12-day goodwill tour through 11 countries.

The visit, on the eve of the Western Summit meeting in Paris, has been termed "informal" to allow the maximum time for talks between the President and Italian leaders.

Mr. Eisenhower's advisers will include Mr. Robert Murphy, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs; his son, Major John Eisenhower, and the American Ambassador in Rome.

Before flying to Ankara on Sunday he will drive to the Vatican for an audience with Pope John.

After a brief radio address to the American people, Mr. Eisenhower was due to have left Washington by jet plane at 0500 G.M.T. (7 o'clock Israel time) this morning.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Under-Secretary of State and one of the most seasoned U.S. diplomats, will travel with the President throughout the 22,370-mile tour as political adviser.

Secretary of State Christian Herter is not with them, but he will attend the Atlantic Pact Ministerial Council meeting in Paris immediately before the Western Summit conference on December 19-21.

He will join Mr. Eisenhower in Toulon, the French Mediterranean port, where the President is due to disembark from the cruiser Des Moines on December 18, and travel with him to Paris.

Commenting yesterday on the President's tour, the "New York Times" said: "The peace he seeks, by its very definition, is not peace at any price, nor a peace bought by sacrifice of principle or the surrender or abandonment of people into slavery.

"In this fact lies the great issue between him and the world he represents and another advocate of peace—Premier Khrushchev, who preaches peaceful co-existence, self-determination of nations and non-interference in their internal affairs and then, boasts in Budapest that it was he personally who ordered Soviet troops and tanks to crush the Hungarian uprising in the fall of 1956."

Communists Greet 'Herald of Peace'

ROME (Reuter). — Communist Party posters welcoming Mr. Eisenhower to Italy as a "harbinger of peace" appeared on the streets of Rome last night.

The posters, which reprinted an official party manifesto, were in contrast to the slogans of "Ike Go Home" chalked on Roman walls when the President last came to Italy eight years ago as Supreme Commander of Nato.

Air Force Officers Mutiny in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuter) — Brazilian Air Force officers have occupied the small town of Aragarcas, in Central Brazil, and forced a Constellation airliner with 38 people on board to land at the airport, the Justice Ministry said last night.

The Ministry said in a communique that the situation throughout Brazil was normal, except in Aragarcas, in Goiaz State, where the situation would "soon be in hand."

The crew and passengers of the Panair do Brazil airliner, bound for Belem, North Brazil, were unharmed, the communique said.

Radio reports said the Air Force officers on board the plane, travelling as passengers, were led by Colonel Haroldo Velloso, who led an abortive Air Force revolt in the jungle in 1956.

Earlier, some air force officers at Galeon air base adjoining Rio's international airport were reported to have staged a mutiny.

Iraq Celebrates As Gen. Kassem Leaves Hospital

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Premier Kassem, who was shot in an assassination attempt nearly two months ago, left hospital on Thursday and the country began a two-day national festival of rejoicing.

General Kassem appeared at noon, after 56 days in hospital. He was wearing his military uniform and drove straight to his Defence Ministry headquarters.

Jeeps loaded with armed troops preceded and followed his car, passing through a sea of people who had been gathering near the hospital since early morning.

Mass processions will take place today and students have been granted a holiday till Saturday.

Bus fares were cut by half yesterday, some restaurants gave free food, and pharmacies sold medicines at cost price to celebrate the occasion. In addition, private doctors treated patients free, scores of hospital workers were promoted and sentences on prisoners and juvenile delinquents were cut by 10 per cent.

Baghdad radio broadcast songs praising Kassem, and all shops, offices and homes were decorated with his portraits, coloured lights, flags and bunting.

People marched through the streets chanting: "There's no leader but Kassem," and abusing "plotters and traitors."

To Build Navy

At a Press Conference in hospital on Wednesday, Kassem said that Iraq will have a "huge" naval force, like its army and air force, to "defend the country's borders."

He also said Iraq will be able to supply neighbouring countries, should they need assistance with arms and equipment, from her own arms industry.

Referring to negotiations with oil companies, Kassem told the press conference he had demanded that the companies relinquish 66 per cent of their concessionary areas in Iraq.

He had told the companies that Iraq must have the right to select these areas for her own exploitation, he said.

Cairo Denies Story Of Anti-UK Museum

CAIRO (Reuter). — Reports here that a "Moorhouse Museum" was to be established in Port Said were described by an authoritative source on Thursday as "a story that was born and died in the press."

Egyptian newspapers have reported that a museum will be set up in the house in Port Said where British Second Lieutenant Anthony Moorhouse died in Egyptian hands in 1956 after he had been captured during the brief Anglo-French occupation of the city.

Mr. Colin Crowe, the newly-appointed British Chargé d'Affaires, called privately on the Egyptian authorities yesterday and inquired about the report. He later paid his first formal call on the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry.

During the morning he cabled London saying the authorities had told him they "knew nothing" about the reports. Earlier Mr. Crowe had received a cable from Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said on Wednesday that the museum would contain "drawings showing how he (Moorhouse) was kidnapped, the box in which he was kept, the rope with which he was tied and pictures of the heroes who captured him."

The report aroused angry press commment in Britain, and one columnist, "Peterborough," in "The Daily Telegraph," wrote: "If this reflects the spirit of a regime with which we have just resumed diplomatic relations, we had better break them off again."

U.S. Wins Arab Support For Refugee Resolution

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — U.S. and Arab negotiators have reached "general agreement" on revision of the Indonesia-Pakistan resolution on Arab refugees, an authoritative source said yesterday.

The Americans have been in touch with Israel delegates who have made certain suggestions as to wording. These suggestions were to be taken to a final Arab-American conference later yesterday, after which it was expected that the resolution will be tabled.

The main revisions to the resolution demanded by the U.S. and to which the Arabs have agreed are: 1) extending UNRWA's mandate by three years, with automatic review after two years, instead of five; 2) addition of the a request that UNRWA's rolls be corrected and revised; 3) revision of the paragraph mentioning the Palestine Conciliation Commission to give that body a more direct role and to satisfy congressional demands for progress towards a solution of the problem.

1948 Resolution

The original draft resolution repeats the wording of previous annual resolutions requesting UNRWA to "continue its consultations with the PCC in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11." (Paragraph 11 of the 1948 General Assembly resolution refers to repatriation or compensation of the refugees.)

This has been revised to give the PCC a more direct role not in consultation with UNRWA but on its own.

No one actually expects the PCC to accomplish anything more than in former years, but with France, Turkey and the U.S. as its members it may give Israel the opportunity to talk about need for peace. The U.S. did not accept Arab suggestions that the membership of the PCC be enlarged.

When the refugee debate resumes tomorrow or Monday, Israel will, as every year, request that this paragraph refer to the entire 1948 resolution which requested the parties to enter into peace negotiations.

Reuter quotes British sources as saying they are "not completely happy" about the projected American draft but would support it in committee.

Britain was said to be against setting such a time limit on UNRWA's operations but to be "sympathetic" to the reasons which motivated the sponsors.

Arab Intransigence Aids M-E Drug Traffickers

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — The Arab states' refusal to cooperate with Israel prevents the effective enforcement of anti-narcotic measures in the Middle East.

This is one of the conclusions of a five-man committee of experts which was appointed by Secretary-General Hammarskjold earlier this year to survey the narcotics traffic in the region.

The report, published yesterday by the U.N. Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission, said:

"There is large-scale traffic flowing from the north, through Jordan, over the Israel border, across the Negev desert, then over the Israel-Egyptian border and on to markets in Egypt.

"The smugglers' efforts along this route are well organized and coordinated, but there is no cooperation whatever between the enforcement forces. The reason for this a well-known political one, and thus beyond the scope of the mission to comment on. It can only point out that while the situation exists the smugglers have all the advantage."

The mission reported that it tried to discuss the situation with the permanent anti-narcotics bureau of the Arab League in Cairo. However, representatives of Jordan, the Lebanon and Sudan, who had been notified of this session, failed to attend.

The mission said it had discussed a proposal to establish a regional U.N. narcotics bureau in the Middle East. Representatives of Lebanon and Turkey opposed the suggestion, it reported, while "the Government of Israel said it would not object to the project provided the headquarters were in some neutral area, such as Cyprus, and providing it were satisfied that there would be good and direct liaison between all participating states at the working level."

Glezos Re-elected To Party Executive

ATHENS (Reuter). — Manolis Glezos, Greek wartime hero now serving a five-year prison sentence for alleged complicity in Communist espionage, has been re-elected a member of the executive of the United Democratic Left Party (E.D.A.) — the second largest in the Greek Parliament.

This pro-Communist Party, which ended a five-day congress here on Wednesday night, adopted a final resolution accusing the government of attaching itself "to the chariot of warmongering imperialists" as a result of its determination to establish nuclear bases in Greece.

'Der Spiegel' Cites Bonn Minister as Racist

HAMBURG (INA).—Charges that Dr. Theodor Oberlander, West Germany's Minister for Expellees and War Victims, had taken part in Nazi racist activities, are printed in the current issue of "Der Spiegel," one of the leading news magazines in West Germany.

Dr. Oberlander had previously been accused by East German newspapers of the mass murder of Polish intellectuals and Jews in Lwow during the summer of 1941. "Der Spiegel" yesterday disclosed that he was affiliated with the psychological warfare section of Hitler's S.S. and S.A. units and was the author of articles calling upon "racially superior" Germans to fight against "inferior" Slavs and Jews. The magazine also declares that he had advocated exploitation of Jewish labour in Poland during the Nazi occupation of that country.

Medical Council To Check on M.D.'s

TEL AVIV. — The Medical Council will have the final say in approving physicians' *bona fides* under the professional constitution adopted by the Israel Medical Association at its annual meeting here on Thursday.

The Council is an advisory body to the Ministry of Health.

The Constitution was drafted with the cooperation of the Ministry, which approved of the provision in advance. Till now, the Ministry was responsible for checking doctors' credentials.

The Association meeting, being held at Beit Harofe, will wind up this morning.

(Shortage in Negev, P. 3, Col. 3)

Weather Disrupts Lydda Schedules

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The current stormy weather prevailing in Europe disrupted flight schedules of many airlines on Thursday.

Several planes reached here several hours later. *(Itim)*

WARM TODAY

Temperatures will rise today to above normal for this time of the year, but will drop on Saturday, the weatherman said last night.

The flow of warm and dry air into our region is caused by a barometric ridge extending from Eastern Russia to Arabia, he reported.

2 Moroccan Jews Held For Trying to Emigrate

CASABLANCA (INA). — Two Moroccan Jews — a man named Peretz and his son — were detained by Casablanca police this week as they were about to board ship for France.

The arrest followed a search of their luggage which allegedly revealed photos and correspondence with relatives residing in Israel. Another Jew who had accompanied them to the border was also arrested.

Black Star Ship Opening U.S. Route

ACCRA (Reuter). — Tano River, a vessel of the joint Israel-Ghana Black Star Line, is this week-end to inaugurate a new monthly service between West Africa, the U.S. and Canada.

Announcing this at a press conference yesterday Mr. Krobo Edusei, Ghana's Minister of Transport and Communications, said this was the first time a West African ship would be entering this most important American shipping area.

He said the Black Star Line was expanding despite the world-wide shipping depression "so as to be ready when the boom comes — and it will certainly come sooner or later."

Infiltrators Chased Across Jordan Border

An Israel patrol late Monday night chased a group of marauders across the Jordan border east of Hadera, when they came across the group in the fruit groves of Kibbutz Metzer.

It is believed that the infiltrators came from Jordan with the intention of stealing but were interrupted by the patrol.

Israel Initials Trade Pact with Ireland

LYDDA AIRPORT.—A trade agreement between Israel and Ireland was initialled this week in Jerusalem, Mr. William Blackwood, special Irish commercial representative, said here yesterday. He added that this is the first bilateral trade agreement that the Irish Republic has ever entered.

Under the agreement, Ireland would purchase from Israel citrus and unfinished industrial products, such as cotton thread and edible oils. In return, she would export wool, meat and other agricultural products.

Till now, Ireland has bought all her citrus in California and South Africa.

While the agreement sets no limit on the volume of trade, it is expected to amount to about $3m. a year in each direction.

Mr. Blackwood said he is the first official representative of the Irish Republic ever to visit Israel. There are no diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He has been in the country a week already and will return home next Tuesday.

HAILE SELASSIE FOR ARABIA NEXT MONTH

CAIRO (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Saudi Arabian Embassy here yesterday confirmed a Saudi radio report that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will visit Saudi Arabia in January.

Ties with Oslo to Be On Ambassadorial Level

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel and Norway are to raise their diplomatic representations to the rank of Embassies, it was learned on Thursday in Jerusalem.

For the past six months, there has been a Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Eliahu Livneh, at the Israel Legation in Oslo. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Arie Aroch as Ambassador to Sweden last May, the envoy in Stockholm was also accredited as Minister to Norway.

The new Ambassador will be resident in Oslo.

Norwegian friendship for Israel officially began with the efforts of the first Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Trygve Lie, to see that the beleaguered country stayed on the map during the touch-and-go days of the War of Independence.

Later, in 1960, the Norwegian Government volunteered to care for several hundred hard-core displaced Jews left in European camps. Then, when a planeload of 37 Algerian Jewish children perished while on their way for pre-immigration training in Norway in 1951, Norwegian workers established a village near Natanya — Kfar Yaniv — in their memory. Every house and piece of equipment for the village's 50 families was purchased by the Norwegian Labour movement.

Cooperation between the two countries may extend to atomic research. Norway's Dr. Gunnar Randers, Adviser on Atomic Energy to the U.N. Secretary-General, was here last December to study the possibility of setting up an atomic power plant in Israel, with Norwegian help, by 1965.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra State, near Madras, was last night declared elected unopposed as President of India's ruling Congress Party, in succession to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Prime Minister Nehru. Mr. Reddy's brother is leader of the Communists in Andhra State.

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(Advt.)

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announces with deep sorrow
the sudden death of its Vice-Chairman
Dr. Menachem Dolan (Landau)
We extend our condolences to the bereaved family.

In deep grief we announce the passing,
in his 53rd year,
of the beloved head of our family,
Aharon Vinograd זצ"ל
Son of the Gaon Rabbi Yishayahu Z'ev, זצ"ל
The funeral will leave today, ב' כסלו תשי"ך December 4, 1959, from the home of the Deceased at 70 Rehov Herzl, Ramat Gan, at 10.30 a.m.
In deep mourning:
Betty, his wife,
His daughters and sons-in-law
Hannah and Dr. Shimon Kaplan
Lea and Yona Tennenbaum,
his sisters
Yehudith Tropp and her family
Breina and Moshe Cohen
and their family,
and his grandchildren.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday gave a luncheon for the Burmese Ambassador and Mrs. Hla Maung.

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The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Kadish Luz, on Thursday visited the atomic reactor being built at Nebi Rubin. He was accompanied by Dr. E. D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The scientific director of the reactor, Dr. Y. Pelah, showed the Speaker around. The Speaker and Mrs. Luz on Thursday called on Mrs. Hannah Sprinzak, widow of the Knesset's first Speaker.

•

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Hancock were the guests of the Committee of the Israel and British Commonwealth Association and their ladies at a luncheon on Wednesday at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv. Mr. Meir Grossman, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mrs. Grossman were also present.

•

Mrs. Ogden Reid, the wife of the U.S. Ambassador, yesterday visited the ORT vocational high school for girls in Tel Aviv. Mrs. Reid was accompanied by Mrs. Cadouri, supervisor of dressmaking schools for the Ministry of Labour, and by Mrs. H. Oleiski, supervisor of the ORT girls schools.

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The Council of Women's Organizations in Israel has held a special session in honour of Mrs. Charles Hymes, President of the National Council of Jewish Women of the U.S. Previously, a reception in honour of Mrs. Hymes was held in Jerusalem at the home of Mrs. Jenny Blumenfeld, President of C.W.O.

•

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club was host on Thursday to a former Governor of the Rotary Club of Portugal, Dr. Bernardo de Almeida, Count de Carta, and his wife. Dr. Almeida, who is a councillor to Rotary International, is here as part of a Rotary mission to Greece, Turkey and Israel. In the evening, the Count and Countess were the guests of the Sharon Club, while next week Dr. Almeida will address a symposium of all Israel branches in Haifa.

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Mr. S. Bar-Ze'ev, Director of the Ministry of Transport's Shipping and Ports Division, will speak on "Ashdod Harbour" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone — 2954.

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An Exhibition of sketches and watercolours by Hedo, her impressions from Thailand, will be opened at "Atelier 97," Tel Aviv (not Jerusalem, as given on Page V) at 6 tomorrow night.

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BIRTH

ALLON — To Gerry (née Perla) wife of Max Allon of Ramat Hasharon, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, yesterday — a son.

"Poles Didn't Expect Such Fine Soccer"

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Polish soccer team did not expect such fine playing from the Israel Selected, the referee of the game, Mr. Leo Horn, said yesterday before taking off by El Al for Istanbul. He said that the Poles got rattled particularly after their first goal was not recognized. As for the style of play of the Haifa selected, Mr. Horn said that it was "poor."

A farewell reception was held for the Polish team at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv yesterday. The Polish Minister, Mr. Antoni Bida, was among the guests. *(Ilan)*

Band Greets Israel Ship in Duluth

HAIFA. — A 60-man band welcomed the Atid freighter "Amal" in Duluth, Minnesota, last month, her crew reported on returning home this week. She was the first Israel ship to call at the port, on her way through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

About 1,000 Duluth residents, including Jews, visited the ship. The crew said that at every port along the Seaway they were given a warm welcome by the Jewish community. In Duluth, a television press conference was arranged in which her master, Capt. I. Koreyewo, a Polish through Jordan, over the Isparticipated.

CHAPLIN. — Oona Chaplin, 35-year-old wife of 70-year-old Charles Chaplin, yesterday gave birth to an eight-pound girl in Lausanne. She is Chaplin's seventh child and will be called Annette Emily.

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LA TRAVIATA
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SUB SETS OUT IN STORM

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

PORTSMOUTH. — Warnings of gales in the English Channel were posted as the Tanin, Israel's first submarine, sailed from here on her trip home at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, and at least the early part of the 16-day voyage promises to be rough.

Nevertheless, the morale of the 56 crew was at its highest and the Commander, Sgan-Aluf Yosef Dror, 34, of Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, hoped to maintain an average speed of 10 knots. He added that exercises will be held during the trip.

The black, cigar-shaped craft, now manned exclusively by Israel Navy volunteers, was given a send-off at the H.M.S. Dolphin dock of this Britain's top naval base, by a Royal Navy orchestra and the crew of the Rahav, Israel's second submarine, which will follow to Haifa in a few months.

Both the Tanin and Rahav, formerly respectively the Springer and Sanguine, are S-class submarines of the Royal Navy launched in 1945. The Tanin hoisted the Israel flag in October, 1958 and was turned over to its Israel crew last August. Her displacement is 814 tons, 1,000 tons when submerged, and her length is 217 feet. She carries 13 torpedo tubes.

Tough Training

The home-bound voyage of the Tanin comes at the end of a gruelling spell of training for the officers and men which lasted from nine to 18 months. But during the past two weeks the already expert crew acted as instructors of the Rahav trainees, and many of them sport a "Players" beard.

To date the Tanin's longest trips with her Israel crew were a voyage to the Scilly islands off the south-west coast of Britain, and to Belfast, where members of the Jewish community visited the vessel.

On Wednesday night the Tanin's Commander and crew were hosts at a party for Portsmouth's Jewish community and the Rahav crew. Among the guests was the Israel Military Attache, Aluf-Mishne Yuval Ne'eman.

At another reception which was held in the Portsmouth synagogue, the local inhabitants took leave of the crew. Among the guests were the president of the Jewish community, himself a Naval Reserve, Lieutenant-Commander Walj Rock, and the Portsmouth Rabbi, the Reverend M. Cohen.

Unhappiest group in Portsmouth yesterday were the many girls who had come to bid the crew farewell from Liverpool, where the Tanin was formerly stationed. Six English girls there have formed a Hebrew class. Two of the girls have made definite arrangements to come to Israel, with their parents' consent. They are Pat Bently, 20, of Northolt, who plans to marry wireless operator Ya'akov Zahavy, 22, of Haifa, and Menna Jones, 19, of Liverpool, engaged to Eli Peer, of Ramat Gan.

Romantic Ties

Romantic elements were not lacking also during the crew's one-year stay in Britain; two men were married, a child was born and one couple divorced. Twenty-four Israeli wives lived in Portsmouth while their husbands trained, and even Sgan-Aluf Dror was involved in a special sort of adventure. A few days before his departure he related to British naval personnel formerly stationed in Haifa the details of how he sabotaged and sank the British transport Ocean Vigor, which at that time was used by the mandatory regime to deport Jewish "illegal immigrants" to Cyprus.

As the Tanin slowly cast off its moorings on Tuesday and, with S/A Dror on the bridge, made its way to the open sea, the captain commanding the British base radioed the submarine, wishing it good luck and the traditional "good hunting." S/A Dror radioed back, expressing his thanks for the cooperation and good will shown by his British comrades. Earlier, on the eve of the submarine's departure, he had presented the British Commander with a silver tray inscribed with the Israel Navy insignia.

British customs officials were especially invited to the base to stamp the crew's passports, as the sailors were officially considered visitors in Brtiain.

During the journey home the Tanin's seven officers and 49 ratings will lead a hard life, navigating through stormy seas and training on torpedo tactics, manning the heavy gun on the ship's aft and the Oerlikon machine-gun at the stern. The officers and men will have to share berths as only half of the needed berths are available; food will be cooked in a tiny galley and no washing facilities exist on board. To use the toilet a special 10-move drill, involving a complex compressed air apparatus, is required and no smoking is allowed while the submarine is submerged.

Israel's first submarine, the Tanin.

Noted German Scientists Here

Three noted West German scientists are visiting Israel as guests of the Weizmann Institute to explore the possibilities of scientific relations between scientists of the two countries. They arrived on Wednesday by El Al.

They are Dr. Otto Hahn, Nobel Prize winner for his work with fissionable uranium, President of the Max Planck Association for the Advancement of Science, at Goettingen; Dr. Wolfgang Gentner, Director of the Max Planck Institute of Nuclear Physics at Heidelberg, Vice-President of C.E.R.N., the European Committee of Nuclear Research in Geneva; and Prof. Feodor Lynen of the Max Planck Institute at Munich. Dr. Hahn is accompanied by his son, Dr. Hanno Hahn, of the Herpziarh Library in Rome. With the group is Dr. Josef Cohn, Secretary of the European Committee of the Weizmann Institute.

The visitors were the luncheon guests yesterday of Mrs. Chaim Weizmann.

Galilee Park Limits Fixed

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Limits of the 400-dunam National Park in the Tal Forest in Upper Galilee were finally fixed on Thursday. In the first stage of the project IL80,000 will be spent.

The limits of the park were fixed by Mr. Yosef Weitz, of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Y. Eshkoli, Chairman of the Local Council here, and Mr. D. Levinson, of the Government Tourist Corp.

Milch Cow Retired At Age of 7

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Canadia, star milch cow of Kfar Blum, has been put out to pasture for the remainder of her life. In her fruitful seven years, she has yielded 60,000 litres of milk, and given birth to seven calves (all living).

Weizmann Institute Publishes Quarterly

The first issue of "Rehovoth," an English-language quarterly published by the Weizmann Institute of Science and Yad Chaim Weizmann, has appeared. The profusely illustrated journal contains articles on scientific and general subjects.

Contributors to the 28-page issue include Messrs. Meyer W. Weisgal, Arthur Saul Super, Philip Gillon, Moshe Navon, and Drs. David Samuel, David Lavie and Mordehay Avron. The editor is Rinna Dafni; copy editor, Michael Segel and art editor, Meir Ronnen. The cover is by Jean David and the drawings are by Alex Berlyne.

World Jewish Printers Group to be Formed

Plans are under way to set up a World Association of Jewish Master Printers with headquarters in Israel, the Printers Organization of Israel announced yesterday. Address of the projected Association is P.O. Box 3123, Tel Aviv.

The announcement was made following meetings held between Mr. Bar-Kochba Narod, proprietor of the first Hebrew printing press in London and Vice-President of the Association of Jewish Master Printers, and Mr. Baruch Golovsky, President of the local organization.

It has also been decided to convene a World Conference of Jewish Master Printers in Israel in 1961.

Clowns Must Follow Soviet Party Line

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Soviet clowns have been told that they do not give enough attention to fighting against bourgeois ideology, such as the striving for private ownership.

Professor Yuri Demetriev, of the Arts Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told a congress of clowns here: "Today, the politically untrained clown cannot be a good clown."

Local Soccer From Israel to India

By KEITH REECHER
Post Sport Reporter

Local soccer on Saturday extends itself from Israel to India with the National side out against Iran in the Asian Cup in Cochin, the National League sides battling for the Football Federation Shield, and Leagues A and B continuing their League programme.

Following their recent performances in internationals against Brazil, Yugoslavia and Poland, local fans have great hopes that the National side will pull off the Asian Cup. Under the guidance of Giula Mandy the team has made such progress that it may fairly be said that the eleven is ready to capture its first top soccer trophy.

According to information received here, Israel will be represented by: Portal, Matanya, Mordecovitch, S. Levy, Lefcovitch, Tisch, Menchel, Stelmach, Rafi Levy, Goldstein, Glaser.

On the home front the Federation Shield games present a mixed bag. Interest may rest on two games mainly. In the Capital the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Hapoel set-ups meet again. Two weeks ago, Jerusalem shocked their clubmates in a League match and won 2-0, and this after the Tel Avivians had previously beaten both Haifa Hapoel and Petah Tikva Hapoel in League affrays.

New vs. Old

The "derby" in Tel Aviv between newcomers Bnei Yehuda and Maccabi will attract a crowd interested in seeing how the "new lads" make out against the "old boys."

In League A, leaders Tel Aviv Hakoah are at home to Beersheba Hapoel. Although on paper the Tel Aviv men should win, the visitors will be fighting all the way. Second-placed Tiberias Hapoel travel to Hadera to play the local Maccabi, who are well placed in the table, and might find it hard to collect one point.

FIXTURES: ASIAN CUP: Israel vs. Iran. F.F. SHIELD: Haifa Mac. vs. T.A. Betar; J'lem Hap. vs. T.A. Hap.; Natanya Mac. vs. Haifa Hap.; Petah T. Hap. vs. Jaffa Mac.; Ramat G. Hap. vs. Petah T. Mac.; Bnei Yehuda vs. T.A. Mac.
LEAGUE A: Hadera Mac. vs. Tiberias Hap.; Kfar Saba Hap. vs. Mahane Y. Hap.; K. Haim Hap. vs. Hadera Hap.; Natanya Hap. vs. J'lem Betar; Ramla Hap. vs. T.A. Shimshon; Rehovot Mac. vs. Rehovot Hap.; T.A. Hakoah vs. Beersheba Hap.

TSUR BACK FROM CHAD CELEBRATIONS

Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Acting Director General of the Foreign Ministry, returned last night from Fort Lamy, the capital of Chad, where he attended the African state's first independence celebrations last Saturday as personal representative of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Tsur was scheduled to return via Paris, but due to the strike at the Paris airport his plane landed in Geneva.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Sq., Jaffa Rd., 3703.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby 63526; Zeidneour, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, 28 King George, opp. Meir Garden, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 52064. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 32105.
JAFFA: Glinka, 19 Yefet (No. 4 St.), 83429.
RAMAT GAN: Noga, 17 Weizmann, Givatayim, 72458.
PETAH TIKVA: Rasel, cnr. Rothschild-Herzl.
REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566.
HOLON: Ribak, Struma Sq.
NATANYA: Assuta.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Rd., 4572.
TEL AVIV (Day): Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62552. Mercaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Schilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Bilsky, Dizengoff Sq., 26348.
JAFFA: Dajani, 98 Jerusalem Blvd., 82986. (Night) Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63255. Kitelvitz, 22 Hayarkon, 63566. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650.
JAFFA: Dajani, 98 Jerusalem Blvd., 82986.
RAMAT GAN: Hadassah, 147 Katznelson, Givatayim, 72271.
PETAH TIKVA: Pinsker, 2 Pinsker.
REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566.
HOLON: Briut, Sokolow.
NATANYA: Assuta.
HAIFA: Hamisrach, 87 Herzl, 3211.
MT. CARMEL: Carmel, 133 Hanassi, 81713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Hakishon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Warren, 15 Suttin, 27027.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eiges, 12 Straus, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV & HAIFA: As above.

Former President of Venezuela, Dr. Edgard Sanabria, is shown above at far right during a wreath-laying ceremony in the J.N.F.'s Simon Bolivar Forest. On the right is Foreign Minister Golda Meir.
Photo by Malavsky

VISITORS' GALLERY: Dr. Edgard Sanabria

Venezuelan Scholar Statesman

"As President of Venezuela, I was one of those who initiated establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and the setting up of the Legation in Jerusalem," said Dr. Edgard Sanabria, now his country's Ambassador to the Vatican.

Today Dr. Sanabria, 45, is concluding his first visit to Israel, as guest of the Government, "to get to know Israel's people and to see how much can be accomplished by the hands of an industrious and determined nation."

Dr. Sanabria is a professor of law and political science, an expert on Roman Law and military science, a man of principle, and deeply religious.

The professor never considered a political career, and to this day is not affiliated with any political party. Nevertheless, in May last year he agreed to join the five-man Government Junta which took over the temporary regime after the overthrow of General Perez Jimenez' 10-year dictatorship.

He consented to this, his first political assignment, to uphold the regime of law and prevent the recurrence of dictatorial rule in his country.

Democratic Elections

Dr. Sanabria was appointed President in November last year and was instrumental in preparing the first democratic elections in Venezuela for many years. His intention was merely to lay the groundwork for stable democratic government, and after the inauguration of Dr. Romulo Betancourt, leader of the winning party, as President last February, Dr. Sanabria gladly accepted the appointment as Ambassador to the Vatican "to get away from political life."

During his three months as President, Dr. Sanabria introduced the far-reaching tax reforms in Venezuela following a decree raising the Government's share of revenue from oil production from 50 to 60 per cent, over the protests of many of the powerful foreign oil companies which hold concessions in Venezuela. Dr. Sanabria remained firm in his decision. Oil revenue makes up 60 per cent of the national budget of Venezuela, the second largest oil producer in the world, after the U.S., and the new decree contributed greatly to reducing the budget deficit.

Dr. Sanabria's devoted most of his life to teaching and writing, and many well-known essays on historic, literary and juridical topics bear his signature.

On the last day of his visit to Israel yesterday, Dr. Sanabria and Foreign Minister Golda Meir took part in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Simon Bolivar forest of the J.N.F. in the Jerusalem corridor, near Mesilat Zion. Mrs. Meir was wearing the Great Star of the Simon Bolivar Order, Venezuela's highest decoration, awarded to her last June during her visit to Caracas.

Saplings Planted

Dr. Sanabria and Mrs. Meir each planted new saplings in the forest. The ceremony was attended by Dr. Romulo Araujo, Venezuela's Minister in Israel; Mr. M. Fischer, Assistant Director of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. S. Kapel, acting Director of the Ministry's Latin-American Division; Mr. A. Gilboa, acting Chief of Protocol; Mr. Gad Frumkin, President of the Israel-Ibero-American cultural association; Mr. Quin Tana, Second Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation in Jerusalem, and Mr. Frank Blanco Sosa, Counsellor at the Venezuelan Embassy in Rome, who accompanied Dr. Sanabria on his visit here.

Later in the day Dr. Sanabria was received by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Tel Aviv, and in the evening he was the guest of honour at a farewell dinner given at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by Dr. Araujo. Mrs. Meir, Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, Knesset Members, members of the Diplomatic Corps and senior Government officials attended the dinner.

Zarchin Desalination Plant Nears Completion

The setting up of the experimental plant for the desalination of sea water according to the system invented by the engineer, Mr. A. Zarchin, will be completed this month. Each of the separate parts of the plant has been completed and tested separately, and the entire plant will be run in as a whole for the first time.

If the experimental running-in is successful, it will be possible to draw preliminary conclusions with regard to the process, while additional tests will reveal whether it is practical economically. This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. E. Preminger, the Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Development and chairman of the committee in charge of the plant.

Difficulties Overcome

The setting-up and testing of certain parts of the plant has lasted longer than was estimated. A number of difficulties had to be overcome due to the fact that these parts are novel from the technological point of view. They were built according to original plans and were tested only in Israel, there being no possibility of drawing on experience abroad. Expenditure on the tests fell within the limits of the budget allotted for the purpose.

During the past year great interest has been shown in the testing of the Zarchin plant by various parties abroad, who have expressed their readiness to invest in the project in cooperation with the Israel Government with a view to continuing the tests and developing the process for commercial use. The Ministry of Development is now considering these proposals and examining the extent to which they may contribute to the advancement of the project.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 3, 1959

Pap. Loan 1948/49	92
6% Comp. Loan 56/57	77
Pal Bearer Bds. Ser. 2	98½
2½% Comp. Loan	63½
3½% Travel Dollar	98
3% Reg. Sterling "A"	104½
Dev. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	104
4½% Def. Bonds f)	104
6½% Def Bonds g)	100½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (1.0s.)	302
4½% Bonds 58/63 f)	106
ditto g)	111½
Keren Hayesod, U.Isr.Appeal	
5½% Deb. 59/65 f)	102
6% Deb. 59/69 f)	102
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	101½
ditto g)	98½
Isr. Inds. Dev. Bank	
60/62 a f) registered	99½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/63	103
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	104½
Class "B" g)	106½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	100
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	232
Bearer Savings Cert. II'60	99½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh."B" reg.	190
Ata ord. "B" sh.	141½
"Ka'Ahaneh" ord. "B"	140½
5% con. debt. 59/63	129
Teva Ltd.	
ord. shares IL10.-reg.	150
Pal. Cold St.-(IL10.-) (reg.)	186½
American-Isr. Paper Mills	
ord. "B" 6)	231
Bisur 4% debs. 56/65 reg.	94
Nir 5%pref. sh.	99½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	149
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	104½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	168
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	140
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1330
Pal.Brewery8%con.debs.rel.	76
AssisBejarano ord. B'sh.reg.	90
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	119
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	100
Dead Sea Works	352
Delek ord. sh "C"	196
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. "A" sh. reg.	77
Ellern's Investment Corp. Ltd.	
ord. shares (reg.)	213
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½%debs.61/68(bearer) f)	104½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/69	
4½% (bearer) f)	103½
Housing Loan, "C" 59/69	
6% reg. g)	98½
Cifico Ltd.	
6% debs. 61/64 (bearer) e)	101

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with £ or £.I.; -) in % of IL1,000.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 3.59; Tel Aviv: 4.17; Haifa: 4.06
tonight and ends Jerusalem: 5.13; Tel Aviv: 5.10; Haifa: 5.11

Portion: Toldot — Bereshit 25, 19—28, 9.
Haftara: Malakhi 1, 1—2, 7.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 4.15 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 4.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Services conducted by M. Stern & Choir — Sermon by Rabbi I.L. Unterman. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Z. Warhaftig 4.15 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadsut Rehayim Hadati'im (Beit Hahalutsot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (36 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight, 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Mir'yat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.09 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sanyon Synagogue, Sanyon: Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

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Jerusalem: 60 King George Avenue.
Tel Aviv: 7 Rehov Mendele.
Haifa: 3 Rehov Balfour.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour, starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily. New University Campus.

• Exhibitions: — Watercolours, oils and drawings by Eli Margalit of Kiryat Anavim, and 10 Young Israel Artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 10-2.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 63737. Est. 1935. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Paintings by Haya Sapir, graduate Youth Aliya. Come in and browse around, 8-1, 3-7. Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.

Artists House, today, tomorrow: 10-1. "European Impressions"—Sketches by Kurt Dubion and Jacob Pins.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects, Primitive Art. Exhibition of "Contemporary British Printmakers" on loan from St. George's Gallery. Exhibition of water-colours, gouaches and drawings by Israel Artist Shoshana Finkelstein. Exhibitions of "Landscape Etchings of the 17th Century" and "Italian Paintings of the 20th Century."

• Bezalel Art Library:— Exhibition of books depicting "The History of the Lamp and Hanukka Lamps."
Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Tourists and members only. Artists House: 9.30 p.m.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-2.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

TEL AVIV

• Tourist service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22288. Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22288, 8 a.m. 2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m. — 4 p.m. daily.

Where to go

• Exhibitions: — UNESCO Exhibition of Watercolours. Beit Dizengoff. Today: and tomorrow, 10-1. Coptic Textiles and Portraits of Egyptian Mummies. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10. Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• ZOA House:— Symposium: "The Urgent Problems of the New Knesset." 8.30. Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehaluts, Tel. 67955.

• Exhibitions:— Drawings and paintings made in Ghettos and camps. Artists House, 24 UNO Avenue, 10-1; 4-7.

• Symposium:— "Modern Art for Whom?" Frank Pelleg (Music), Yaacov Malkin (Theatre), D.B. Malkin (Literature), Y. Danziger (Painting and Sculpture). James A. de Rothschild House, Central Carmel, at 8.30 p.m.

HOLON

• Yiddish Comedy:— Dajgan & Szumacher: "S'bleibt beim alten." Armon, tonight.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• Yiddish Musical:— Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer: "Wedding in Prison." 8.45.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Bursinska-Neumann. Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi. 10-1.

• Theatre: — The Jewish State Theatre in Poland, under the direction of Ida Kaminska, presents: "Sender Blank." Ohel Shem, 6.15, 9.15. Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady." 6.30, 9.30. Cameri: "Twelfth Night." 6.30, 9.30. Ohel: "Hotel Paradiso." 8.30.

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Lunch daily at 12 noon. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23972.

Cafe Noga. Dancing to Mandelbaum Orchestra, Jacomo Villa. Vocalist. 5-7, 8-12.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff—in passage. Sensational French Vocalist Dany Doberson. Dancing. Tel. 51349.

• Chamber Music:— Works for Winds and Piano by Bach, Mozart, Poulenc, Beethoven. Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Yochanan Ben-Ya'acov (Hazorea), and Ya'acov Motola (Haifa). Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7.

"The Child in Self-Portrait Without Mirror." Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall. 10-1; 4-7.

Conducted tour by Mrs. Yehudit Blumenthal, Children's Art Teacher, 11.30 a. m.

Furniture and Rugs Exhibition. Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

• Yiddish Musical: — Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer: "Wedding in Prison," 9.15.

RAMAT GAN

• Yiddish Comedy:— Dajgan & Szumacher: "S'bleibt beim alten." Rama, 6.30, 9.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Dec. 5: "Visit of the Old Lady," 6.30, 9.30. Sun. Dec. 6: "Visit of the Old Lady." Mon. Dec. 7: "Visit of the Old Lady." 6.15; Special performance for PEC Workers at 9.15. Tues., Dec. 8: "Visit of the Old Lady." Wed., Dec. 9: "Visit of the Old Lady."
All performances are held at Beit Habimah, Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sat., Dec. 5: "La Boheme."
Tues., Dec. 8: "Alexandra."
Wed., Dec. 9: "La Boheme."
All performances commence at 8.30

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Dry with temperatures above normal for the season. Outlook for Shabbat: partly cloudy with a drop in temperatures.

Weather Synopsis: A barometric ridge extending from Eastern Russia to Arabia and into our region is causing a south-easterly flow of warm and dry air

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	20	7	15	18
Tiberias	24	14	25	27
Haifa Port	24	13	22	24
Natanya	17	10	26	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	28	7	23	25
Tel Aviv Port	43	8	22	24
Lydda Airport	27	2	26	27
Jerusalem	21	8	18	20
Beersheba	14	6	22	24
Eilat	26	11	26	28

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Natan Peled, the Israel Minister to Bulgaria, from Sofia, accompanied by his family, for a two-week vacation, (by Arkia).

Sir Hersh Lauterpacht, British jurist who is a member of the International Court at The Hague, on a private visit, (by KLM).

Mr. Zeev Reiss, head of the Palaeontological Department of the Ministry of Development's Geological Institute, after three months in Turkey as adviser on natural resources, (by Cyprus Airways.)

Mrs. Beatrice Eytan, from Paris, (by El Al).

Gina Joy, jazz singer, from Australia, where she appeared on Melbourne television, (by Air France).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Gideon Rafael, the Israel Ambassador to Belgium, for Brussels, after consultations at the Foreign Ministry, (by El Al).

Dr. Abraham Mayer, Lecturer in Botany at the Hebrew University, for New Delhi, to attend a conference sponsored by the Indian Scientific Council and UNESCO on the growth of algae, (by BOAC).

Mr. Said Khalil, Secretary of the Nazareth Labour Exchange, for Brussels, as a member of the Histadrut delegation, to the I.C.F.T.U. Convention.

KIBBUTZ Manara (Ramim), on the Lebanese border in the Upper Galilee, was linked to the national electricity grid on Wednesday. The settlement was founded in 1943.

* * *

ONLY 20 of the 50 automobiles spot-checked by traffic police patrols on Thursday were found to be entirely roadworthy. Six others were barred from the highways for serious mechanical faults and 24 were warned of specific repairs that had to be made.

* * *

WITH THE gazetting of the election results today (Friday), the new local councils will become official and may hold their first sessions on Sunday. Under the law, they must meet within 14 days.

* * *

FOUR BUSES with refrigerators and upholstered seats will be added at the end of the winter to the Egged, Tel Aviv-Eilat route, the Egged spokesman has announced in Tel Aviv.

* * *

20 ITEMS of women's apparel were modelled at a Hamashbir Hamerkazi fashion show at the Kol Bo shop in Rehov Hanevi'im, Haifa, yesterday

Thousands at Funeral Of Rabbi Sofer

A funeral procession of thousands paid its last respects in Jerusalem yesterday to Rabbi Akiva Sofer-Schreiber, the Rabbi of Pressburger, and a member of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages, who died on Wednesday night at the age of 80. He was buried at Har Hamenuhot.

Rabbis of the various communities, *admorim*, M.K.s heads of *yeshivot* and *yeshiva* students from all parts of Israel, were in the cortege which left from his house at Rehov Hanevi'im and went through the Mea She'arim quarter.

Police motorcycle escorts diverted traffic along the funeral route.

Ministries Studying Expert's 3-Fold Plan to Use Zohar Gas

By ZEVEV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An internationally-known expert on natural gas utilization has drawn up a threefold plan for the exploitation of the gas deposits found at Rosh Zohar.

The Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance are now studying the recommendations submitted by Mr. Virgil Stark to pipe the gas to the Dead Sea Works, to the three main cities for use as a fuel and to Negev and Dead Sea factories as a raw material in a projected petrochemical industry.

Mr. Stark, an American, who has spent two weeks here as the guest of the Ministry of Commerce, was responsible for the planning of the Argentine Sargo Pipeline — an 1,800 km. project across the South American continent which cost about $200m. to build. He is leaving Israel today.

Mr. Stark said that he considered local bromine sources as the best in the world. Their full exploitation for export purposes would, however, depend on the production of cheap ethylene — using gas.

He also believes it possible to use Zohar gas to produce valuable translucent plastic materials and provide important raw materials for the local detergent industry.

City Dwellers

Moreover, city dwellers could get considerable quantities of piped natural gas at far cheaper rates than the bottled gas now available, if the three principal suppliers servicing Israel cooperate, he declared.

Mr. Stark went on to say that he was prepared to finance his projects as well. "Money does not mean anything to me as far as Israel is concerned," he declared.

Mr. Stark is on the executive boards of some 10 major international companies and maintains offices in a number of European capitals.

If his plans are approved, Mr. Stark said that he may place at Israel's disposal a number of his own patented petrochemical processes. "As a Jew, I now want to share my success with Israel," he stated, adding that he had been deeply impressed by the achievements he had observed here.

Lack of Doctors In Negev 'Desperate'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Negev is desperately short of doctors and needs another 20 physicians in addition to the 43 now working in this region, which covers 55 per cent of the country's area and contains 6 per cent of the population.

This was revealed in a report yesterday to the Negev District Supervisory Board of Kupat Holim by the sick fund's District Manager, Dr. Reuven Kliegler, and the District Doctor, Dr. Yitzhak Shatal.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Gideon Ben-Israel, M.K., yesterday called on the press to aid Kupat Holim in getting doctors to work in the Negev.

Drs. Klieger and Shatal said the Negev needs another 14, and Beersheba another six doctors, despite the fact that Israel today boasts the highest number of physicians *per capita* in the world. It was pointed out that of the 130 medical students who graduated from the Hebrew University two years ago, only three came to Negev settlements.

They said doctors in certain Negev areas can earn up to IL900 a month, tax free, and are able to obtain cheap and good housing. But this inducement fails to interest young doctors and places like Dvir, Sde Boker, Kfar Yeruham, Urim, Bror Hayil, among others, have no resident doctor and must be attended to by physicians from Beersheba.

When Kupat Holim recently advertised for doctors to work in Eilat, not a single application was received, it was stated. Nevertheless, despite the "severe crisis" in the supply of doctors, Kupat Holim is constantly expanding its services in the Negev.

'Exodus' Takes Over Zion Hotel

POST Economic Reporter

The entire Zion Hotel in Haifa is to be given over to the members of the Hollywood cast and the film crew which is preparing the shooting of Leon Uris' best-selling "Exodus" The crew requires a minimum of 80 rooms under one roof. The advance crew is building a replica of an actual children's village near Nazareth to serve as the Gan Dafna of the story.

More Tourists Came in November

The Government Tourist Corporation's slogan "Follow the Sun To Israel" has met with a large measure of success in attracting tourists during Israel's winter "off-season" according to the latest tourist figures for November, the Director of the Corporation, Mr. Meir de Shalit told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. Over 5,000 tourists had come during November as compared to 3,400 during the previous November.

The overall number of tourists during the present year also increased appreciably over the past year, an achievement which is all the more impressive when considering the fact that the major part of 1958 was Israel's Tenth Anniversary year.

Estimates for 1959 are for about 91,000 tourists of which 86,000 had already come by the end of November as compared to 75,000 during all of 1958. The average duration of the tourists' stay in the country remained the same as last year, 12-18 days. Estimated income from tourism for 1959 is about $15-$16m. not including income of air and sea carriers, of which added value is estimated at 80 per cent.

The Tourist Corporation is making a concerted effort to improve services for the tourists by running training courses for service workers such as tourist guides, waiters, receptionists and other hotel employees. All these courses except the one for tourist guides are conducted jointly by the Corporation and the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Education Department.

The other major tourist problem, that of a dearth of accommodation during the peak tourist season — March, April and May — will be greatly ameliorated by an estimated addition of 200 hotel rooms in the Dan, Accadia and Sharon Hotels. The Nordau Plaza Hotel in Tel Aviv, on which work will be resumed on January 1, is to be ready by November 1960, when it will be given a few months running in preparation for the heavy tourist season expected in Spring 1961.

'Livelier, Cheaper, Better Building, Said Needed in Israel

TEL AVIV. — Building in Israel is too monotonous, too expensive and technically way behind European standards. These were some of the observations made by members of the Housing Committee of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe at a press conference here on Thursday.

The five-member mission was invited here by the Labour Ministry's Housing Department to carry out a survey of Israel housing. Their report will be submitted to the Labour Minister and will be published in Geneva.

They include Mr. C. Bonnome, Chief of the General Inspection Service of the Ministry of Construction in France; Mr. J. Paquay, Administrator of the National Housing Institute of Belgium; Mr. I. di Lorenzo, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Public Works of Italy; Mr. C. Annonsen, Chief of Norway's Statistical and Planning Division and Dr. H. Umrath, of Holland, Secretary of the Housing Committee of the Organization of Free Professions in Europe.

Insulation Material

Failure to install insulation materials against noise, heat and cold w s one of the elements missing in Israel building mentioned by the group.

Mr. Bonnome said the mission believed that Israel had gone through her most difficult period in regard to building during the last 10 years. In the next decade, the country should begin to plan its housing projects within a more normal framework.

There was no doubt, he said, that Israel's building had been planned as much as the pressure of time allowed. But it was obvious that much of the work had been done by unskilled labourers who had learned on the job.

"It would be wise for Israel building experts not to waste their time in studying problems that have already been solved, and to concentrate more on the experience gained by their colleagues in Europe," Mr. Bonnome said.

Dr. Umrath declared that building could be made cheaper by developing a high-quality building materials industry. He said flats here were generally smaller than those abroad, while building costs were 15 per cent higher than in Europe. Mr. David Tanne, Director of the Labour Ministry's Housing Department noted at this point that, unlike other countries, Israel had building taxes of 16 per cent which pushed construction costs up. *(Itim)*

(See Pictures—Page IV)

B-G, Aranne Meet Teachers

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne, yesterday held a long meeting in Tel Aviv with members of the Executive and representatives of the Secondary School Division of the Histadrut Teachers Association. It was officially announced yesterday.

The Ministers promised to continue the discussions after the new Cabinet is formed.

The Executive of the Independent Secondary School Teachers Organization has decided to maintain its boycott of the Guri Enquiry Committee, the organization's spokesman announced yesterday in Tel Aviv. The Guri Committee was appointed to investigate the status and salaries of secondary school teachers.

The spokesman explained that the teachers' decision was motivated by the co-option into the Committee of a veteran leader of the Teachers Association (Mr. Y. Amorai) who was instrumental in their expulsion from the Association last year.

The Executive reiterated its demand that the Ministry of Education and the Histadrut recognize it as a *bona fide* trade union representing over 80 per cent of the country's secondary school teachers. The constant refusal to recognize the teachers' right to organize independently has compelled them to negotiate directly with the directors and principals of the schools, the spokesman said.

041544 Gets Payis IL30,000 Prize

The IL30,000 prize in the Mif'al Hapayis drawing on Thursday was won by number 041544 which was sold in Tel Aviv; IL10,000 was won by 108947 which was sold in Rehovot. The winners:

IL1,000 — 269515, 014632, 005796, 208630, 200035.

All tickets ending with 0, 5, or 1 win IL2 each.

Tickets ending with 29 won IL5 each.

IL500 prizes — 241123, 117556, 162518, 151262, 259456, 056890, 234559, 134419, 120284, 189636.

IL100 prizes — 000088, 078878, 096539, 281583, 059870, 294302, 224123, 172029, 214836, 193257, 170271, 188522, 211985, 164365, 213918, 078181, 274306, 038734, 093259, 206896, 013919, 015775, 287737, 179227, 126933, 280168, 097269, 211755, 237869, 095267, 281284, 175687, 144914, 208738, 073096, 050634, 000169, 167229, 167267, 217156, 204987, 243424, 115067, 067740, 019715, 229728, 140813, 144396, 063277, 077475.

612645 won a flat in Tel Aviv, number 589471 won a flat in Holon, and number 504005 won a flat in Haifa.

Special prizes: numbers 041543 and 041545 won IL500 each.

Numbers 041541, 041542, 041546, 041547 won IL250 each.

Numbers 108946, 108948 won IL100 each and numbers 108944, 108945, 108949, 108950 won IL50 each.

'Talit and Tefillin Saved Suitcase'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "Thanks to the *talit* and the *tefillin*," was the opinion of port workers on Thursday when a new immigrant's suitcase containing these religious articles was saved from sinking in the sea.

The immigrant, from North Africa, arrived in the s.s. Zion. His suitcase fell overboard as the vessel entered the port. The crew of an Ogen company boat, which happened to be passing, recovered it before the water damaged its contents. Besides the religious articles, the case also contained documents and personal effects.

RECEPTION FOR LUZ

TEL AVIV. — A reception in honour of the new Knesset Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, was given by the Agricultural Centre on Thursday night. Among those present were the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and representatives of Israel agriculture. *(Itim)*

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30 Accept Bids to Address Rehovot Science Parley

REHOVOT. — Some thirty top-level scientists, economists and political thinkers from a dozen countries have already accepted invitations to deliver papers on various subjects at the international conference on "Science in the Advancement of New States" to be held at Rehovot next August.

The conference will also be attended by governmental delegations and other representatives of the more than 20 African and Asian territories which have been approached to date.

These facts emerged from a survey of arrangements reported yesterday to the first meeting of the Israel Sponsoring Council by Mr. Abba Eban, M.K., President of the Weizmann Institute of Science. The Institute and Yad Chaim Weizmann are responsible for the organization of the conference which aims to study the potentialities of science in assisting the movement of national liberation.

The idea of the conference was first projected by Mr. Eban as part of his inaugural address at the Weizmann Institute last July.

Mr. Eban cited messages of welcome greeting the idea of the conference from Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the U.N.; Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India; Sir Solly Zuckerman, Scientific Adviser to the British Ministry of Defence; Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of the F.A.O.; Congressman Chester Bowles; Dr. C.J. Bakker, Director-General of CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research; Dr. L.V. Berkner, President of the Associated Universities, New York; Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, who drew up the first U.S. overseas aid programme; Prof. Sol Tax, of the University of Chicago; Mr. August Heckscher, Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, New York, and Mr. Robert Blum, President of the Asia Foundation, San Francisco.

Outlining the agenda, Mr. Eban said that Sir John Cockroft, the central figure in Britain's nuclear energy programme, would give a general description of scientific research in our times.

Lectures on energy will be given by Prof. Leo Szilard, of Chicago, one of the developers of the first atomic reactor; Prof. Gunnar Randers, of Norway; and Dr. J.A. Jukes, Vice-Chairman of the U.K. Nuclear Energy Commission.

Papers on soil conservation will be read by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk and Dr. James E. McDonald, of the U.S.A., and Dr. E. C. Bowen, of Australia.

Desalination of water will be described by Dr. G. Dumesnil, of Paris; Dr. David Jenkins, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Itzhak Vilentchuk and Mr. Aaron Wiener, of Israel; and Dr. Frank W. Parker, Assistant Director-General of the F.A.O.

Other papers will be on population problems; Sir Solly Zuckerman, Prof. Z. Bacq, of Liege, Belgium; and Profs. M.C. Shelesnyak and Franz Sondheimer, of Israel.

On Medical Science: Dr. Brock Chisholm, former President of the W.H.O.; Prof. Saul Adler, of Israel; Dr. Henri Jammet, Paris; and Dr. Marshall Brucer, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

On Scientific Education: Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, Cambridge, Mass.; and Dr. Pierre Auger, France.

Jordan: 'Solomon's Temple at Dead Sea'

AMMAN (Reuter). — Research work on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem — the legendary centre of the earth — has revealed no trace of King Solomon's Temple, the Jordan Committee for the repair of the Dome said in a statement yesterday.

Mr. Awni Dajani, head of the Archaeological Department said "King Solomon's Temple was built somewhere in the Dead Sea area," and that King Solomon's mines were also located in that area.

The Dome of the Rock, a mosque built in 691 C.E., marks the spot where Mohammed was traditionally supposed to have ascended to Heaven. The Rock is also said to be the one on which Abraham offered to sacrifice his son, Isaac.

Suspended Term For Man Who Sought Mother

A Jordan villager from Beit Nuba, near the border in the Latrun area, was yesterday given only a year's sentence, and that suspended, because the judge said that his reason for infiltrating was "humanitarian." It would be unjust to be more severe, the judge declared.

The infiltrator, Mahmud Darwi, came looking for his 45-year-old mother who had gone out to gather brushwood and failed to return home. Judge Eden, of the Jerusalem District Court, emphasized that Darwi's crossing the lines between Sha'ar Hagai and Kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha, and calling out his mother's name, indicated that he feared more for her well-being than for his own freedom.

Darwi was detained by an Israel police patrol two months ago and admitted his guilt. His mother had been picked up by an Israel patrol and returned home soon after. A Jordan national guardsman, a sergeant, who came with Darwi, armed with a rifle "to shoot pigeons," was captured after he was wounded by an Israel patrol, and was also returned home after being given medical care. *(Itim)*

AT THE FURNITURE EXHIBITION OF
The Israel Institute of Industrial Design
In view of the positive public reaction to the exhibition, the Institute has decided to keep the exhibition open for two more weeks.
Much of the success of the exhibition is due to SHAPAR FURNITURE of Haifa, who are exhibiting a variety of attractive new designs of adjustable chairs, formica tables — light, flexible, all of superior workmanship.
The very latest models of assembled furniture and Universal bookshelves now on show for the first time — are all on sale at SHAPAR FURNITURE, 48 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. *(Advt.)*

Nine Suspects In Rape Case Held

TEL AVIV. — Unshaven and unkempt, nine suspects in the brutal Hatikva quarter rape case were brought handcuffed before the Magistrates Court yesterday. Eight of them were ordered detained for seven days by Magistrate Y. Megory Cohen.

A ninth, who denied any connection with the case and claims to have an alibi for Monday night, when the assault occurred, was ordered detained for two days.

Police investigations revealed that one of the two 20-year-old girls trapped in the empty lot of the Hatikva quarter managed to escape before being assaulted. The second girl was raped by all nine men.

She is still in hospital in a state of shock and has been unable to give testimony. An identification parade will be held when her condition improves.

Police are also questioning persons who heard the girl's cries at the time of the assault.

Members of the suspects' families packed the courtroom yesterday. But aside from two persons, there were no disturbances and everyone sat quietly and downcast.

The Magistrate banned publication of the suspects' names. *(Itim)*

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POST Fund Sends Out Call for Toys

Toy Fund collection stations are now in a position to accept the toys your children have set aside as their gifts to those less privileged. For a list of stations see the advertisement on Page VI.

Distribution, so as to be in time for the kindergarten Hanukka parties, starts on December 22 (the first candle is on December 25), so that the volunteer sorters and packers have only 18 days to get everything ready.

An unusual gift has arrived at Toy Fund H.Q. from Akim, the organization that aids severely retarded children — packets of teak and olive wood that can be made into pins, ashtrays, etc.

Cash contributions yesterday were IL219, bringing the Toy Fund total to IL3,414,100.

Contributors include:

IL50. Mr. and Mrs. Sayja Biderman, Tel Aviv.

IL30. Daniel Lazard, Paris.

IL15. Karin Kossoy, Geneva.

IL10. In memory of our son, Amittai Lask, on the 24th anniversary of his birth; in memory of Fritz Jona Lewin; Mrs. M. Rubin, instead of a birthday present to Miss Kate Heimann; Sara Mouhkowitz-Yarkony, Tel Aviv; Mrs. Max Sussman (in honour of her grandchildren Bennie and Tamar); in memory of C. E. Kloetzel from his family, Jerusalem.

IL8. Gad and Daniela Epstein, Jerusalem, as an 82nd birthday present for their grandfather, Fritz Epstein of Frankfurt-on-Main.

IL5. Michal & Neomi Kidron; Walter Levy, Jerusalem. Rony Ben Shahar, Zahala, L. and S.T., Kiryat Borochov. Maya Weinberg; In memoriam Edna Aronade; Emile Visser & P. Shiller, Ltd.; Tel Aviv. Ehud Rubin, Ramat Chen, who is just 6 months old. N. N., Herzliya.

IL1. Naomi and Shulamit Katzenstein, Bnei-Brak.

Cables in Brief

SCOOP. — Raiders blew open a safe in Carmelite House, London, on Wednesday night and escaped with £25,000 due to be paid to the staffs of "The Evening News" and "The Daily Sketch."

STAB. — Alba Abrighi, a 19-year-old girl who fatally stabbed a 16-year-old boy after he and four other youths had attacked her, was yesterday given a suspended three-month jail sentence in Rome for illegally carrying a knife.

LIFTED. — A state of emergency proclaimed in Ceylon nine weeks ago after the assassination of Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike was lifted yesterday.

ACQUITTED. — Singer Johnny Ray was found not guilty yesterday in New York on a morals charge and fainted in the courtroom on hearing the verdict.

Aguda Would Back Mapai Mayor in J'lem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mapai and the disintegrating Religious bloc met on Thursday evening in Jerusalem to discuss once more the possibility of setting up a coalition in the Capital.

Earlier in the day Agudat Yisrael, in a tactical move to outflank its own partner, the National Religious Party, offered to support Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom (Mapai) for mayor for four years if "Mapai agrees to ban mixed bathing in the German Colony swimming pool."

Agudat Yisrael took this step in an effort to break off negotiations between the National Religious Party and Mapai. These negotiations visualized setting up a coalition, in which the mayoralty would rotate between Mr. Ish-Shalom and Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl (National Religious).

Agudat Yisrael was also prompted by a rebellion within its own ranks when one of its component elements, Poalei Agudat Yisrael, informed it that it would not agree to enter a coalition with Herut. If Agudat Yisrael was not to remain outside the coalition framework, it had to come to speedy terms with Mapai.

Mapai circles pointed out that the Municipality has no authority to close the pool Any such step could be annulled by court order.

At a meeting last night with National Religious Party leaders, Mapai representatives stood by their refusal to enforce separate bathing.

Sharett Turns Down Post of Mapai Sec'y

POST Political Correspondent

Mr. Moshe Sharett told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he would not consider a proposal to become the Mapai Secretary-General.

Mr. Sharett added that while such a suggestion had been made, there had been no official proposal by the party secretariat. But he made it clear that if such a nomination were made, he would reject it.

All Parties Support Czahar in Tiberias

TIBERIAS. — The Mapai Mayor of Tiberias, Mr. Moshe Czahar, was re-elected on Thursday night by a unanimous vote of all 13 members of the Municipal Council. In addition to the five Mapai votes, he got two from Herut and one each from Mapam, Ahdut Ha'aveda, General Zionists, National Religious and Agudat Yisrael, plus one unaffiliated.

The Council meeting, the first since the elections, was public.

Also elected were Mapam and General Zionist Deputy Mayors, Messrs. Yehuda Rosenthal and Shimon Yaish, respectively.

The Herut Councillors explained their stand as a vote of confidence in Mr. Czahar as Mayor, but not for the head of the Mapai list.

After the session it was learned that Mr. Yaish had been disowned by the General Zionist party in the town for breaking discipline. He had been instructed not to attend the Council meeting until the General Zionists' status in the new city administration was clarified. *(Itim)*

Scooter Driver Hurt In Collision with Bus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A scooter driver, Mr. Efraim Gross, 31, of Jerusalem was seriously injured in Jerusalem on Thursday morning at 8.45 when his vehicle collided with a Hamekasher bus.

He was rushed to Hadassah Ziv where X-rays showed that he was suffering from a fractured skull. Following an operation, his condition was still described as "serious".

The bus driver, Mr. Avraham Zilon, 46, was detained for interrogation and released on bail.

The accident occurred at the corner of Rehov David Yellin and Rehov Yosef ben Matatiyahu.

A "BEST GARDEN" competition is now being held among tenants in Amidar houses.

Haoved Hazioni For Histadrut Reform

TEL AVIV. — Haoved Hazioni will propose reforming the structure of the Histadrut Central Control Commission by electing each member on a personal basis and not by party key. Haoved Hazioni, which is part of the Progressive Party, decided yesterday to raise this proposal at the forthcoming Histadrut Convention. It proposes that members be elected by a two-thirds' majority of the Histadrut Convention or Council.

Labour Ministry Enters Vita Dispute

POST Labour Correspondent

BNEI BRAK. — The dispute over the trade union affiliation of the 200-odd workers of the Vita Food Factory here has now been taken up on the national level. The Ministry of Labour is on the side of the factory owners and the Herut-run National Federation of Labour and the local Histadrut Labour Council is backing the workers. The Histadrut Trade Union Department stands, rather uncomfortably, somewhere in the middle.

The matter was termed "a scandalous breach of the collective agreements law" by a head of the Labour Department of the Manufacturers Association on Thursday when queried by *The Jerusalem Post*. It is understood that contact has been made with Histadrut Trade Union chiefs who promised to try and untangle the situation created by the Bnei Brak union officials.

The dispute began a few days ago when the Bnei Brak Labour Council claimed that the factory came within its jurisdiction, but the main obstacle was the collective agreement between the owners — the Plotkin brothers — and the National Federation of Labour, which has been in operation for eight years.

This contract was renewed early last year and is valid until the end of 1960. Under the law, no contract can be changed in this period. Therefore, the Government mediator, Mr. R. Shari, has warned the local Histadrut leaders to stop picketing the plant.

The matter is complicated by the contradictory announcements from local Histadrut and National Labour Federation sources. The latter claims the allegiance of all key employees, while the Histadrut officials declare that they now have the support of the majority of the workers. The law does not provide for such a case.

No Plane for Israel Players in India

By AHARON LAHAV
Special to The Jerusalem Post

MADRAS. — Twenty-two members of the Israel football team reached Ernakulam, the capital of Cochin, only Thursday afternoon. They left Madras in a special Dakota plane at noon because there was no scheduled plane to take them to their destination.

Mr. Avner Israeli, the Ministry of Education official who is accompanying the team, as well as Mr. Duda'i, the referee, and your correspondent, were left behind and were promised to be taken to Cochin on Friday.

The arrangements made by the Indian Football Association leave much to be desired. In addition, the Israelis are complaining about the excessive heat and the quality of the food.

Dismissed Workers Block Eilat Road

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Inhabitants of Kfar Yeruham, among them women carrying babies, blocked the main road to Eilat for one hour on Thursday morning in protest of the dismissal of 60 workers from the settlement who had been engaged in relief projects in Ovdat.

The workers were said to have been dismissed without any reason being given.

A group of policemen under Rav-Pakad Haim Tabori persuaded the demonstrators to disperse, and the road block was removed.

The Labour Ministry office in Beersheba has declined to explain the dismissals when questioned by reporters. The chairman of the Kfar Yeruham Labour Council stated that the "sudden and unreasonable" dismissals would have a harmful effect on the settlement, which is expecting new inhabitants. He said new settlers would not come if they cannot find work there.

E. Frankenstein Dies in London

The death occurred in London recently of Dr. Ernst Frankenstein. Many Israelis will remember the deep stir created by his book, "Justice for my People," published in London in the dark year of 1943.

Ernst Frankenstein was born in Dortmund, Germany, in 1881. He studied law, and his was a brilliant career in Berlin until Hitler and Nazism gained control. An outstanding lawyer, with a keen, deep and far-seeing mind, he was a recognized authority on Private International Law.

In this capacity, he lectured on "Modern Trends in Private International Law" at the Hague Academy in 1930, and later, in 1950, he published his "Draft of a European Code of Private International Law" in the "Bibliotheca Visseriana" in Holland.

When Hitler came to power, Dr. Frankenstein left Germany and ultimately settled in England with his family. Here in 1943, he published his famous book, "Justice for my People, The Jewish Case." It was the work of a scholar, burning and ablaze with the love and passion of an inspired soul. The Jewish case which, as a trained lawyer, Dr. Frankenstein presented in his book, was the right of the Jewish people to set up their own State in Palestine. In the midst of war, and at a time when the White Paper was being fully applied, "Justice for my People" made a deep stir.

After the short-lived hope that arose when Labour came to power in Britain in 1945, Ernst Frankenstein again took up the struggle for the Zionist cause with his "Open Letter to the Right Honourable Ernest Bevin," followed in 1946 by "Palestine in the Light of International Law."

In 1948 the Jewish Year Book of International Law, Jerusalem, 1948, published his article on "The Meaning of the Term 'National Home for the Jewish People'."

Frankenstein's interest never ceased to be mankind as a whole and, as a humanist, he "tried to give human relations a new ethical basis" in his brochure, "Future of Man," published in 1944 under the pen name of Frank. E. Warner.

He worked and wrote to the last, and was preparing a new treatise when death took him away.—Lou Fuchsund.

Dr. Kahath Turkisher Dr. Edith Turkisher-Weber
take pleasure in announcing their marriage
Tel Aviv, December 1, 1959

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, December 4, 1959 — 3 Kislev 5720 — 3 Jumad Tani 5719

IT has always been a thankless task to seek reason in Arab fulminations against Israel, and to reply to these attacks by demonstrating their lack of reason. It is, once again, quite impossible to find any logic or justice in Egypt's sudden protests made to Mr. Hammarskjold, the United Nations' Secretary-General concerning Israel's intention of using part of the Jordan waters for the Negev. This particular piece of unreason must be examined in several stages.

EGYPT FISHES JORDAN WATERS

The first of these refers us back to what was known as the Johnston Plan, an American-sponsored proposal for using the headwaters of the Jordan, and some waters from Lebanese territory, in a master plan for increasing agricultural production in Israel and the neighbouring Arab states. Although a relatively small proportion of the water was allocated to Israel under this plan, the Israel Government would have been prepared to accept it and cooperate in its execution. It was reasoned at the time that while it would have cost us water now available to us, it might also have gone some way towards solving the problem of settling Arab refugees in the neighbouring countries. Jordan turned the proposal down, not without pressure from the Arab League, partly because it would have involved cooperation with this country and partly because it implied agreement to settle refugees on the farmland newly made available.

The Johnston Plan would have been carried out largely with U.S. funds, as America's contribution toward the settlement of Middle East tensions. When it was abandoned, the U.S. encouraged separate major irrigation schemes for Israel and Jordan, and has since been contributing considerable financial aid to these. Israel first intended to tap the Jordan above Lake Tiberias, and divert a large proportion or its water through a system of storage basins and pipe-lines. Between that point and Lake Kinneret the river passes only a few tiny Jordan villages, for which enough water was to be left. A small part of a channel ran through the Demilitarized Zone, and six years ago Israel acceded to U.S. pressure following constant Syrian attacks, ceased work in the Zone, and adjusted the plans so as to take water at lower points, mainly out of Lake Tiberias itself. This scheme has been progressing steadily, with U.S. aid.

Jordan, meanwhile, has tapped the Yarmuk river, which runs down into the Jordan a little below Kinneret, to water lands lying in the Jordan Valley. This scheme can, obviously in no way be affected by water drawn from Lake Tiberias by Israel. Even were Jordan to wish to tap Lake Tiberias as well, and draw off water through half a dozen kilometres of Israel territory that divides Jordan from the Lake, there would always be enough left in that large body of water for both sides. In any case any such a scheme lies in a mythical better future, when normal relations have been established between the two countries.

The renewed Arab protest has little connection with reality, then, except perhaps that Dr. Wiener, the head of Israel's Water Planning organization, is at present in the United States negotiating funds for the next stages of the work. There is even less reason why Egypt rather than Jordan should concern itself so vehemently with this matter. It may be done in the hope of persuading the uninformed that the Egyptian grievance over the "theft of the Arab Jordan" is in some way parallel and equal to the Israel grievance over the blockade of the Suez Canal against Israel shipping. Mr. Hammarskjold, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, can scarcely be taken in, but Nasser will no doubt persuade some others that there must always, necessarily, be something to be said on both sides of any question.

HUSSEIN TO MEET MACMILLAN, LLOYD

LONDON (Reuter). — King Hussein of Jordan, who is here on a three-week private visit, will have separate luncheon talks here next week with Premier Harold Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Ghana, S. Africa Draw Closer

Ready for Diplomatic Ties Despite Racial Barriers

By COLIN LEGUM

ACCRA (OFNS). — THE decision by Harold Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, to visit both Ghana and South Africa on his African tour next January presents him with a chance to display his powers of Commonwealth statesmanship.

Ghana, the newest independent member of the British Commonwealth in Africa, ebulliently practising racial tolerance, and South Africa, one of the oldest members, grimly practising racial segregation to safeguard white rule, represent opposed poles of the Commonwealth in this continent. Yet there is an irresistible pull between them.

While formal relationships have not yet been established between them, informal contacts have been maintained ever since Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, had lunch with South Africa's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, during the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London in 1957.

It would be revealing to read the correspondence that has passed since then between them. Dr. Nkrumah has kept up a gentle but steady pressure for an exchange of diplomatic representatives. Mr. Louw has publicly expressed himself in favour, but his utterances have been unfavourably received by some of his own supporters.

Public Opinion Coaxed

Mr. Louw has therefore decided it would be wisest to "condition" public opinion towards acceptance of an exchange of diplomatic representatives. In any event, special arrangements would have to be made in South Africa before any African diplomats arrived to ensure they did not suffer the indignities which an ordinary African might expect if he tried to book rooms in a hotel, to travel first-class, to visit a cinema or eat in restaurants.

Dr. Nkrumah has shown no signs of impatience over the delay. Recently he wrote to Mr. Louw, proposing an exploratory exchange of visits between him and Ghana's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Ako Adjei. Mr. Louw has accepted this proposal for next year. The only threat to the visit would be if the Ghana Government boycotted South African goods, as recommended at the last conference of the All-African People's Organization.

Although Ghana's Trades Union Congress decided to start such a boycott, the Government has quietly vetoed it. The immediate reason for doing so is that the Ghana Miners' Union complained that the boycott would seriously affect them, since most of Ghana's mining equipment comes from South Africa.

Meanwhile, Ghana's External Affairs Department is working on the basis that sooner or later a diplomatic mission will be sent to South Africa. It has started training a small team of specially-selected diplomats who will be thoroughly schooled in the special problems and difficulties of working in South Africa. The emphasis of their training is that they should be model diplomats. South Africans will have no cause to complain of their behaviour, when they are finally received.

Mr. Macmillan's visit to Ghana and South Africa could be used to facilitate the long-pending exchange of diplomats between these two Commonwealth countries. It calls for a subtle approach if he ventures his hand at it.

ELI By Mok

"Eli says if Mandy hadn't gone to India he could have been invited to work up a team inside."

DOG-BITE DATA

By THOMAS B. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA). — The U.S. Public Health Service, after a nation-wide survey, report that bitches bite almost twice as often as male dogs do.

The survey, probably the most complete ever made on dog bites, is based on reports from physicians all over the country.

Also, it was learned that younger dogs are more likely than older dogs to bite people. The most frequent biters are between the ages of six and 11 months.

The survey found that one-third of all dog bites are deliberately malicious, without any human provocation. Another third were incurred while victims were playing with the dogs. In the other third of the cases, the dogs apparently were tormented in some way.

An Appeal to Keren Kayemet

By SHLOMO LAVIE

WHY fight someone else's battles?

But that is how human beings are, and sometimes they do.

Before the elections, a public storm broke out over the appointment of Sharon Weitz — and not Amihud Goor — to head the new joint State-JNF forest administration. I remained silent at the time, but with difficulty.

Then the election campaign came and silenced the debate. To silence it even more thoroughly, the Jewish National Fund's Board appointed a Committee of Seven of its members to look into the affair. The silence became complete, implying by inference, that justice would appear like the sun at high noon.

When the elections had passed and the shouting and the tumult had died down, except for the jubilation of the victors and the lament of the vanquished, the Committee judged that public opinion was ready for the publication of its findings. And this is what it announced:

> "... work carried out by the Jewish National Fund in the spheres of afforestation, land survey, mapping and measuring, land reclamation and opening up approach roads to new hill development regions, as well as agricultural drainage, is carried out with foresight, professional knowledge and administrative efficiency. In a spirit of devotion and great loyalty on the part of the staff ... under the initiative and unflagging guidance of Mr. Yosef Weitz ..."

So runs the beginning of the report of a committee appointed by the Board "to discuss the administrative structure of the Fund and to determine who will be in charge of the various spheres of its activity." The rest of the report continues in the same vein, punctuating these sentiments with the names of the important people selected by the Board in accordance with Mr. Weitz's recommendations. This includes approval of Mr. Sharon Weitz to head the entire Afforestation Department.

And as for Amihud Goor? The "Yes" to the appointment of Sharon Weitz, of course, implies a "No" to that of Goor. Now that others are remaining quiet, I shall break my silence.

Not Above Suspicion

Was this committee appointed to sing the praises of Yosef Weitz in every recommendation? Were any expert and independent foresters called in to examine Mr. Weitz's merits so that we might judge him competent to dismiss Mr. Goor's claim?

Was there on the committee at least one member to defend Mr. Goor and to speak up for him, seeing that it was on his account that the protest began, and that the committee itself was appointed? Was he at least invited to testify in person? Have not people serving abroad been brought back before to testify on important public matters?

Did the committee make an attempt to find out whether among the afforestation workers of the Jewish National Fund who have been serving for decades with "devotion and great loyalty" there were not some who are more experienced and more knowledgable than the son of the director of the organization? Is there room for dynasties in an institution such as the J.N.F., which has been built entirely on volunteer principles and devoted to a national mission? Such succession should have been avoided at all costs even if it were objectively justified, if only to preserve the prestige and the good name of this great institution from all possible suspicions.

The seven members of the committee are all admirable men. There reigns among them a spirit of friendship. And this spirit extends not only to the seven members of the committee, but to all the Directors of the Fund. It is an excellent quality, but at times it is precisely such qualities that blind upright and honest men to what goes on outside their circle and their immediate experience. In the present case, it has resulted in their disqualifying, probably, with the best of intentions, and in an undeniable conviction of the rightness of their action, someone who is not inside this charmed circle of good fellowship.

Has the committee sufficiently inquired whether the man, because of whose claim it was appointed, might not also have a past of devotion, loyalty and expertness? Whether he too might not have his self-respect? Whether he too might not deserve well of the public?

The time has come to speak up. The fault is the greater now that it has the stamp of formal approval — the formal approval not of one director, but of an entire important institution, which, I believe, has behaved neither fairly nor honestly. A public committee must be appointed that will be guided not by friendship and mutual loyalty but by justice and the interest of the State and the Jewish National Fund, without fear or favour. Those who make the decisions may not heed us, but our call may perhaps break through to truth.

The writer of this article appearing in "Ma'ariv" and The Jerusalem Post, was a member of the First and Second Knessets. He was one of the first settlers of the Emek, the founder of Ein Harod, and was a close friend of the late Berl Katznelson, as he is of Mr. Ben-Gurion today.

HEARD ABROAD

Yes, it is Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, it is Europe, the whole of Europe, which will decide the fate of the world.—General de Gaulle

I don't trust generals' appraisals of strategic significance. — Mr. Khrushchev.

There are four things a woman needs to know. She needs to know how to look like a girl, act like a lady, think like a man and work like a dog. — Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Secretary of State for New York.

Marriage is an institution the appreciation of which increases as one grows older.—Sir Thomas Beecham

Givatayim Gets Promotion

By YA'ACOV GALILI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GIVATAYIM has become a municipality. Established in 1921 as the country's first workers' quarter — a suburb of Tel Aviv — it has grown in the interval from 50 residents to a population of 38,000, and from 300 dunams to 3,600. As a local authority, the town is 17 years old: it acquired a Local Council when the various workers' quarters now forming it amalgamated in 1942.

Since Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak have been municipalities for some time, the entire area of the so-called Dan District is now controlled by urban councils. We therefore asked Givatayim's Mayor-to-be, Mr. Shimon Ben-Zvi, whether it was not high time to amalgamate the three townships, saving the residents of an area which is essentially one organic entity, the needless overlapping and high overheads of duplicated services. Mr. Ben-Zvi replied that Givatayim had proved its ability to develop and to provide the required services even when it was a small entity, and that it intended to continue to do so. While the town authorities would give sympathetic consideration to any plan to unify the district, they would not take the initiative in proposing one.

Room for Cooperation

At the same time, added the new Mayor, if some such unification does not come about, Givatayim will not agree to perpetuate the present territorial division of the Dan area, in which Givatayim is cut off from Nahlat Yitzhak and from direct access to the lifeline represented by the Petah Tikva-Tel Aviv road.

There certainly is room for cooperation between the various local authorities of the Dan area. While they already operate a common slaughterhouse and a Magen David Adom station, and the integration of veterinarian services and sewage planning is being discussed, the principle should, in the Mayor's opinion, be extended to water supply and hospital services as well.

An even more extreme case of poor coordination is the fact that streets lying on the border of two municipalities, such as Modi'in, Amishav or Henriette Szold streets, are unpaved to this day because the two authorities have been unable to get together.

The town's promotion to municipal status need not be reflected, says Mr. Ben-Zvi, in higher taxes or a larger number of officials. The main concrete results of the change will be to give the local Town Planning Commission more independence, without the need of a government representative sitting in on its meetings; and to grant the Mayor broader powers and higher status, although, adds Mr. Ben-Zvi, "in the social circumstances and democratic traditions of local administration of Givatayim, this will not be needed." Mapai has seven seats out of 15 on the new council.

Meantime the city is building its new development area of 500 dunams, where several housing companies and local contractors are erecting 700 residential housing units, mainly for former residents of Haifa's Wadi Salib and of *ma'barot* and for candidates under the Savings for Housing scheme. These blocks will have a commercial centre and a public park. Nearby is a 40-dunam industrial zone for small industry, where roads will be paved and electricity laid on shortly. Several small plants have already indicated their interest.

Among Givatayim's other development projects are an eight-storey hotel and an astronomical observatory, and the municipality is investigating the Geva film company's request for expansion to make it possible to install equipment for the production of bigger films.

Readers' Letters

VILLA-LOBOS AND ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I believe your obituary notice on Heitor Villa-Lobos, the eminent Brazilian composer, should have mentioned his 1952 visit to Israel, when he was the guest of the Ministry of Education and Culture and of Prof. Leo Kestenberg. To commemorate his visit and impressions, he composed a symphonic poem "L'Odysee d'une Race" — and dedicated it to the State of Israel. Royalties from performances of the composition, which was published in Israel, are to be dedicated to a special artists' fund administered by the Ministry.

The first performance of the work was given on the occasion of the World Music Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, Haifa, 1954, by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. The dedication reads: "When forming the universe, God created a heroic race which lived and suffered but was victorious in Israel."

Yours, etc.
Dr. PETER GRADENWITZ
Tel Aviv, November 26.

ANOTHER HOOPOE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—With reference to today's "Nature Notes," it may interest Paula Arnold to hear that I, too, observed a Hoopoe, here in Rishon le-Zion, approximately a week ago. The bird was pecking for grubs on the sandy path of our back yard, but, not being a particularly competent ornithologist, I was unaware at the time of its identity until I read the description of this bird in today's "Nature Notes." It tallies exactly with the specimen I saw, except in one small detail. Mrs. Arnold states that the Hoopoe's crest is erected only during flight, whereas the bird I saw opened and closed its crest a number of times during the 10 minutes or so I watched it before it was disturbed in its feeding and flew away.

Yours, etc.
A. E. CALDER
Rishon le-Zion November 24.

RELIGION AND POLITICS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your editorial "Religion and Politics" (your issue of November 24), you opposed the establishment of State Religious Secondary Schools, alongside the proposed State Secondary Schools, on the grounds that this would be "further dividing the nation's children into two separate groups," adding that "adolescents should surely be taught to live together and to respect their fellows' views and ways of life."

It seems to me that the right of parents to choose the kind of education they want for their children, up to the age when the children can make up their own minds (generally agreed to be 18), is so basic and universal that it should not have to be reiterated.

Moreover, the child himself cannot, upon reaching the age of decision, make a wise and intelligent choice with regard to his mode of life if he is not equipped with full knowledge concerning the elements of that choice. If the State itself is not obliged to supply its children with this equipment — and this is a moot point — surely the parents who wish to do so should be given the opportunity to impart to their children both secular and religious knowledge, under the same conditions under which other children — by their parents' choice — study secular subjects alone...

Yours, etc.
MOSHE AUMANN
Jerusalem, November 27.

Hunt for Treasure in Mediterranean

By PETER REID

MONTE CARLO (NANA). — THE biggest undersea treasure hunt ever held in the Mediterranean, to cover the entire sea in ten years, has been planned in Nice by international archaeologists.

Five groups of scientists—British, American, French, Greek and Spanish — are pooling equipment, manpower and funds to probe for sunken Greek and Roman treasure ships on the floor of the Mediterranean. Each group has been assigned a specific area.

The project has brought together some of the world's finest scientific talent and equipment to retrace the ancient shipping routes of the Greeks and Romans.

The U.S. group, which will maintain permanent operations headquarters in Nice, has contributed exploration equipment worth $150,000 to the project. A 110-foot schooner from Tahiti spearheads its operations, with nine Americans, all scientists, and a Tahitian crew aboard.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

T.V. Spells Trash, Vanity

By Arthur Saul Super

WHEN the question whether Israel should have television comes up in the Cabinet it will apparently meet with sharp opposition from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on the grounds, which he has expressed before, that Israel is not yet in a position to afford this luxury. One wonders if, in addition, he will draw on his acquaintance with Plato for an additional argument. Strange as it may seem, something not unlike the bizarre sight of whole populations transfixed before their television screens was hinted at by the Athenian philosopher two and a half millennia ago. "Imagine human beings living in a subterranean cave where they have been from childhood, with their legs and necks chained so that they cannot move, and can only look before them, being prevented by their fetters from turning their heads. Above and behind them a fire is blazing at a distance... There is a low wall built before the prisoners like the screen for marionette puppets. You see men passing along the wall carrying all sorts of vessels... which appear on the wall. Some of them are talking and some of them are silent...." The inevitable result, Plato continues, is that the chained men regard these shadows as reality and have no notion of the original objects which project them.

★

IN Plato's account one man at last succeeds in making his escape from the cave and comes up into the broad light of the sun. He sees real things for the first time and is conscious of the fact that all his life he has been deceived by shadows. If, says Plato, he is a true and responsible philosopher, fit to be a guardian, he will go back into the cave, tell his fellow prisoners the truth and show them the way up. He will not find it easy to persuade them, because having come out of the sunlight, he will see shadows much less distinctly than they do, and may even appear stupider than he was before he knew the reality of objects in sunlight.

★

"THE soul," Plato contends, "is like an eye; when resting on that on which truth and being shine, the soul perceives and understands, and is radiant with intelligence; but when turned towards the twilight of becoming and perishing, then it has opinion only, and goes blinking about, and is first of one opinion and then of another, and seems to have no intelligence..." With the best will in the world television must present a world of shadows rather than a world of reality; for good, solid commercial reasons force it to adopt as its standard, not the stark, painstaking search for truth, but the widest possible denominator of average intelligence. In effect it substitutes the judgment of the crowd for the judgment of what Plato would have termed the "philosopher." In time the standards set by television become the main standards and the authority for the masses. For example, when one looks at the columns of Britain's most widely circulated periodicals, one finds that an increasing number of advertisers are reinforcing their sales' message by the mantic formula "As shown on television." When television began in Britain the BBC conscientiously and proudly sought to keep a high level and make the medium a significant audio-visual educational force. Commercial television soon broke in, however, and by 1955 an article in America's Hearst press challenged smug British critics to dare criticise the standards of U.S. programmes any longer.

★

IN the U.S. even on commercial television there are many programmes of the highest level and impact, but these are powerless in the face of Gresham's Law that bad currency drives out the good. These are only a few of the reasons why we in Israel cannot afford television at the present moment quite apart from the waste that would be involved of technical skills, manufacturing potential and intellectual manpower and the enormous investment required. For make no mistake; one of the saddest side effects of television is the way in which writing talent in most countries debased its standards in order to share in the financial benefits that accrued from turning out slick rubbish.

★

AS it is in Israel we are sufficiently plagued by the tendency to mistake shadows for reality. We have over-long been prisoners in the cave transfixed with a set of ideological notions which we are finding it hard enough to adapt to the sunshine of national reality. It would be a pity if we made things that much more difficult by inflicting on our populace television's tremendous power of mass escapism.

Tel Aviv, December 3.

Nasser's Jordan River Diversion

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that Nasser's sudden decision to oppose Israel's diverting the Jordan water has apparently been timed to counter pressure to deny Egypt a loan for the Canal, so long as it is closed to Israel. Israel has always been ready to work together with the Arab countries in all constructive spheres, but the Arab adventurers should not delude themselves into believing that she will forgo her vital aims of making the wastes flourish by warmongering obstructionism.

Omer (Histadrut) writes that granted that this new offensive comes as a counter to Israel's demand, it must be clearly stated that our water policy has nothing to do with the Suez Canal and nothing will be permitted to interfere with our development work.

Haboker (General Zionist) sees no other cause for Nasser's new offensive than his making up with Britain and the shower of aid that the West is beginning to pour on him, which give him renewed courage to revive his bid for Arab leadership.

Davar (Histadrut) does not believe that the West will succeed in wooing Nasser away from the Soviets by scrambling to his aid. Had the western powers conditioned their support on Nasser's dropping his expansion plots and asked him to give concrete proof of peaceful intentions, this would have some practical meaning, adds the paper.

Herut writes that Israel, which has always been going out of her way to extend a placating hand to the Arabs (even when that was altogether unnecessary) in order to "make a good impression" on the rest of the world, is herself to blame for the new attempt to revive the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

Ha'aretz (non-party) urges an all-out crusade against sex crime, adds that the Tel Aviv police, after the latest multiple rape, should exert all its efforts to prevent similar assaults. The courts, too, should consider whether the penalties imposed for such offences are not much too lenient. At any rate, the process of law should be considerably speeded up.

Yesterday's Press

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Members voting for Mr. Luz as Speaker of the Knesset.

Photo by Zoran

Fourth Knesset

FOUR weeks after the elections and two weeks after the final returns were gazetted, the Fourth Knesset convened in Jerusalem. There really was no hurry, since there is still no government, a fact which has delayed the organization of the new Knesset and will slow down its legislative work.

As provided in the Basic Law, the new Knesset was opened by the President, Mr. Ben-Zvi. The pomp and circumstance outside the building was provided by the Knesset Guard, which the President reviewed, and by the Police Band. Inside, the Chamber was crowded by State dignitaries and distinguished guests.

The first item of business was the election of a Speaker. Mapai had decided on Mr. Kadish Luz, the Minister of Agriculture, and the other parties were willing to give their support. But a constitutional problem cropped up. The Knesset Rules state quite clearly that a Member of the Government may not be elected Speaker. Mr. Luz turned in his Agriculture portfolio and wished to leave the Cabinet, but it was pointed out that a Minister may not resign from a caretaker Government. This legal question was not really settled, but there was a tacit agreement among all parties not to raise it.

If all goes according to plan, the opening of the Fifth Knesset should take place in the permanent Knesset Building in the Capital's Kirya. According to the present time-table, the new building will be ready for occupancy by the end of 1962.

Cabinet Moves

THE final and decisive round of the coalition talks began on Wednesday evening when President Ben-Zvi received a Mapai delegation. The decision to start the official consultations was taken only that afternoon.

Prior to the last stage of the coalition talks only the Progressives had clearly indicated their firm intention to join the next Government. Although a compromise solution on a National Health Insurance law was still outstanding, it seemed a foregone conclusion that Mapai and the Progressives would form the nucleus of the coming Cabinet. The other parties, including Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the General Zionists, were still playing for time.

The left-wing parties and the General Zionists seem to have one interest in common: readiness to join the coalition with Mapai and the Progressives provided that they are to be the only additional partners who would carry weight in Cabinet decisions. Each seemed equally opposed to the admission of the opposite side.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, however, reluctant to make a final choice between an outright left-wing or right-wing Cabinet, would prefer a narrow Mapai-Progressive coalition that could be joined at a later stage by other parties, so as not to expose Mapai to possible pressure inside the Government by a "one-wing" coalition. A Mapai-Progressive Cabinet, which is assured of 58 votes in the Knesset, would enjoy the confidence of the House through the abstention of the six Agudat Yisrael members, who have been forbidden by their Council of Sages to join the coalition, but may give their passive support to the Government.

Whatever the difficulties, Mr. Ben-Gurion seems determined to go ahead with the presentation of a new Government, if only in order to do away with the present caretaker Cabinet which is not bound by any collective responsibility and whose existence in fact places obstacles in the way of the formation of a new and more stable Government. When the President concludes his consultations next week, he is expected to authorize Mr. Ben-Gurion to set up and head the new Cabinet, and it seems a safe forecast that the Prime Minister will then not lose much time.

KADISH LUZ, Minister of Agriculture in the outgoing Cabinet, was elected Speaker of the Fourth Knesset at its opening session on Monday.
COALITION TALKS on the new government continued. On the municipal front, **AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN TEL AVIV** on the composition of the city administration under Mordecai Namir, while talks continued on the formation of the Jerusalem and Haifa municipal coalitions.
THE FRANCO-ISRAEL CULTURAL AGREEMENT was finally signed in Paris, as the former French premier, Pierre Mendes-France, concluded a fortnight's visit here.
GHANA OFFICIALLY DENIED anti-Israel statements attributed to her Minister of Education by Cairo's "Al-Ahram." Israel expressed surprise at the **GUINEAN DELEGATE'S ATTACK** on her at the U.N.
A FOOTBALL MATCH BETWEEN ISRAEL AND POLAND ended in a draw, 1:1, at the Ramat Gan Stadium before 45,000 spectators.

Namir For Tel Aviv

TALKS on municipal coalitions were far ahead, because these were this time held individually, and not linked to Government negotiations of inter-city agreements.

In Tel Aviv the final coalition agreement was signed this week by Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Progressives, National Religious and Agudat Yisrael, thus enabling the outgoing Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, to take over shortly the Mayorship of Israel's largest city. The first labour coalition in over three decades of the "first Hebrew town" will have to meet many challenges to give a new look to Tel Aviv's suburbs and long-neglected poorer quarters.

In Haifa, a coalition, again to be headed by Mayor Abba Khoushy, will soon resume office. Personal differences between Mr. Khoushy and Ahdut Ha'avoda representatives may this time leave both this party and Mapam outside the "Red City's" Municipal Council unless some last-minute agreement is reached.

Even in Jerusalem, where the strong religious bloc had created a deadlock in the coalition talks almost from the very outset, a solution seemed imminent. After two weeks of threatening to join forces with Herut, the Religious Bloc broke up after the National Religious Party decided that it did not wish to be drawn into so dangerous a manoeuvre. Although Mapai has gained two seats on the Municipality since the last elections it may have to rotate the mayorship with one or other of the religious parties.

Cultural Treaty

CULTURAL agreements between countries vary in length, content and importance. Some contain only a few paragraphs expressing the general desire of the contracting parties for closer cultural ties, while others go into detail on the cooperation in which they wish to engage. Some cultural agreements are signed primarily as an expression of friendship — sometimes in the absence of other expressions — others aim to become practical instruments in facilitating the meeting of spirits between the signatory nations.

France signed its first cultural agreement in 1887, with Switzerland. Ever since, the primary aim of French cultural agreements has been the fostering of the introduction of French language and culture, which were always among Paris' best export items. At present France has cultural accords with 37 countries, including General Cultural Agreements with 21 countries. Among these are Egypt and two other Arab states.

Some two years ago, talks began for a cultural agreement between France and Israel and the draft of a brief general agreement was soon approved. However, during the practical discussions that followed various specific problems came up such as the implications of introducing French as the first foreign language in Israel schools, etc. Actual cultural relations between the two countries being satisfactory, there was no particular hurry in overcoming the technical difficulties involved in a formal agreement, and the whole matter was left dormant for a considerable time.

Fifth Republic's View

Meanwhile, in France the Fifth Republic came into being, and with it an essentially different view of pacts and agreements in general and of cultural agreements in particular. Also, considerations somewhat outside the scope of cultural relations entered the picture. Believing more in the substance than in the external form of international relations, the new French Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, saw no particular reason to sign hurriedly. However, as France began slowly mending its relations with the Arabs, the danger arose that the delays in signing the cultural agreement would be interpreted as an indication that relations between France and Israel were cooling off. This, apparently, was the reason why Israel also attached considerably more importance to the matter than a cultural agreement in itself would justify.

Finally, about four months ago, the expanded draft was completed and the agreement initialled. Israel believed that the final signing would take place sometime in September, after the opening of schools — including French schools — in Egypt. The schools opened, but nothing happened. Meanwhile the "Renault Affair" came up, and the delay in signing the cultural accord threatened to acquire genuine political weight.

Advisory Committee

This week, however, the Israel Chargé d'Affaires at the Embassy in Paris, Mr. Mordecai Shneerson, and the Director-General of the French Foreign Ministry, M. Eric de Carbonel, put their signatures to the treaty. The new agreement does not belong to the category of brief pacts expressing only a general desire for closer cultural relations. It extends over several pages providing, *inter alia*, for the teaching of French in Israel secondary schools and the recognition of Hebrew as an elective language in French matriculation examinations. It calls for the exchange of books, cultural programmes, visits by artists, writers and scientists, the establishment of chairs at French and Israel universities, and the exchange of scientific information. It also provides for the establishment of a six-member permanent committee to advise both governments on the implementation of the agreement.

African Winds

NOT unlike developments in friendly Asian countries about two years ago, Israel's relations with the newly-independent African nations now seem to be going through perhaps inevitable growing pains. Cool winds of reality in world affairs occasionally make for a rather unfriendly climate, particularly in the view of the average Israeli who attaches great importance to Israel's technical assistance to the African countries. Slowly, however, the problems retreat into proper perspective and the normalization of friendly relations begins.

In Ghana, for example, rude and unfriendly utterances by some deputies in Accra's parliament shocked many Israelis, but were vehemently dismissed by Prime Minister Nkrumah. And when last week Cairo's "Al Ahram" quoted Ghana's visiting Minister of Education, Mr. K. Baako, as saying that African nations were "beginning to fear the spread of Israel economic influence in Africa," Mr. Baako sent a stiff protest to the Director of the Egyptian Information Services. The Ghanaian Minister charged "Al Ahram" with simply fabricating some of the statements attributed to him, while other alleged quotes were "gross misrepresentations" of what he had actually said.

Meanwhile, Ghana announced the appointment of her new Ambassador to Israel, replacing Mr. Halm. The new envoy is Mr. Bediako Poku, 41, Secretary-General of the Convention People's Party. He belongs to the "inner circle" of Prime Minister Nkrumah's associates.

However, it was not only Ghana that was in the news this week in Israel. Israel's new Ambassador to Conakry, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, was instructed to clarify the meaning of some unfriendly statements about Israel made by Guinea's delegate to the United Nations. Delivered during the debate on the Arab refugees, the Guinean delegate's speech sounded more as if it had been written in Cairo than as an expression of the views of an independent African country.

Mandy's Men

ISRAEL again hit the high spots of international soccer last Sunday. The 1-1 tie with the high-powered Polish eleven fell just short of a formal triumph: the visiting team managed to snatch victory from the national side with an 86th minute equalizer. But for the 45,000 exhilarated fans who jam-packed the Ramat Gan stadium the pill was thickly sugared: the last time the two teams met five months ago in Wroclaw the Israelis had emerged at the short end of a 7-2 drubbing.

That was before the Mandy era.

In the few months since his arrival from Hungary to overhaul Israel soccer, Coach Gyula Mandy has tuned Israel's Selected to international pitch. Their performance against the Poles followed a 2-2 draw with the Yugoslav side in October and a 1-0 win over Brazil's Olympic team early in November.

Of the three world-ranking teams, the Poles were the most formidable, with a heavy-calibre forward line whose rapid fire from long range had riddled the Israel defence at Wroclaw.

Sunday's return match was a vivid illustration of the changes wrought in the national side, which played with 10 men for more than half the game after left-back Tisch got his marching orders just before the interval. This time the Polish raiders were met head-on in the midfield zone, and most of their expeditions were nipped in the bud. The Israelis slipped into top gear smoothly, not only maintaining the strenuous pace but intensifying it in the second half, in which both goals were scored.

The game also demonstrated that Mandy had found in Israel the right material for a top-ranking football team. He has shown that he can teach them to win, and high hopes accompanied the team when it left for India on Monday to compete for the Asian Soccer Cup. It seems he may also have to teach them to lose, for the game was marred by an excessive display of temperament which can hardly be expected to reflect to the Israel team's credit in international arenas. The behaviour of the Polish players was not above reproach, but the role of hosts, in competitive sports as well, involves an added responsibility which only stern discipline can help to bear.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

KNESSET OFF TO SMOOTH START

THE Knesset was jammed for the formal opening on Monday, with distinguished guests blocking the aisles on folding chairs.

We are developing quite a line in ceremonial. A fanfare is heard outside — off-stage, so to speak — to herald the arrival of the President. The Chief Usher enters solemnly, carrying the President's Standard, and takes up his stand next to the Speaker's platform. For a moment one cannot help thinking that knee-breeches would be more appropriate garb for the standard-bearer than the grey buttoned Knesset uniform, but Mr. Yakubowitz, the Chief Usher, has come a long way in dignity since the days when the First Knesset occupied a cinema building in Tel Aviv and took over the existing staff.

The President enters, and after a split-second's hesitation removes his black official hat. The strains of Hatikva filter into the building, played by the Police Band outside. Mr. Ben-Zvi makes a brief speech which might easily have come from a Throne. The stage-management is a little obtrusive, but Members, guests, even the Press, are reminded by the ceremonial that this is no ordinary political meeting. Only the photographers disturb the quiet, as they scrabble and flash and whisper menacingly to their assistants, or cause confusion by squatting on members' desks.

New Speaker

THERE was a general feeling of satisfaction that Mr. Kadish Luz, former Minister of Agriculture, was voted in as Speaker by all those present, only the Communists abstaining. And what more could even they ask for than this *kibbutznik* Speaker, one of the hardiest of the open-shirt brigade? A Speaker who has general support should find it easier to make the Knesset run smoothly. Owing to the support commanded by Mr. Luz it proved possible to circumvent the almost talmudical difficulties of procedure that arose at the last moment, and we succeeded in getting a Speaker, even if we have no proper government. Perhaps it is a good omen for a session without too many wrangles over technical points.

First Committees

REASONABLY short work was also made of the committees. The chief problem, not to put too fine a point upon it, is always that of keeping the Communists out of the Foreign Affairs and Defence, and also the Finance Committee, two bodies where matters affecting national security have to be discussed freely. With a Communist member at its sessions, the Foreign Affairs Committee might as well shut up shop. The matter is much simpler now that the Communists have dropped down to three members from their previous six, and the Progressives gone up to six from five, and need no longer be smuggled in by the back door. There has always been total, if quiet, agreement on this subject on all sides, though there have been times in the past when Mapam might have felt a little guilty on the subject. It is amazing what can be done in the Knesset when everybody is agreed.

Ship Becalmed

BUT this is as far as cooperation has gone. Despite Mapai's seven extra members, it is beginning to look as though it may prove as difficult for Mr. Ben-Gurion to form a stable government coalition this time as it was four years ago, when it was a matter of months before agreement was reached. No wonder he wants the election system changed to one that will be certain to give a majority to somebody.

The extraordinary thing about the present situation is that it is nothing even as embittered as a deadlock, but rather a state of being becalmed. The truth is that a mere decade of statehood has made nonsense of many of the ferocious differences in aims and methods of two generations of Zionism. Where are the bi-national Jewish-Arab State and the State-on-either-side-of-the Jordan of yesterday? Who still wants to ban private capital or abandon economic planning? All the party platforms have moved very close together. Herut seeks to push the friendship with France that was initiated by a Mapai group. The General Zionists claim that Messrs. Eshkol and Sapir, at least, have adopted principles regarding investment that they had pressed for years. Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda are being coy about entering the Government not because of some item of policy upon which they wish to make a stand, but on the principle that they shall be free to follow a policy of their own later, should they succeed in finding one.

Herut Deflated

ALL these parties have worked in harness together before, and it is perhaps not altogether surprising that their views should have begun to rub off on each other. It is much stranger that Herut, also, is finding it increasingly difficult to put into words what points of principle divide them from the detested regime they swore to oust. Whether they are prepared yet to admit it or not, the wind was taken out of their sails by the brilliant victory in Sinai, and its demonstration of the limitations of war as an instrument of politics in an atom-scared world. It is simply no longer fashionable to say you will go out and conquer new lands.

Almost half their Knesset faction would be willing to support constituency elections in an open vote today. Their party is the second largest, and if it is not the opposition that Mr. Ben-Gurion wished to see, it is the only genuine opposition party we have. The more moderate wing of the party would like, at long last, to make the most of this situation.

Some members like to say, jokingly of course, that there is really little that divides Herut from Mapai except Mr. Ben-Gurion's tyrannical hatred of Mr. Begin, that the rank and file see eye to eye in many things. Another persistently peddled a wisecrack around the Knesset to the effect that Herut and the Communists were the only parties that had not refused to join a coalition with Mapai (because they had not been asked). Was he fishing for an invitation perhaps? That is not to say that there is the slightest likelihood of Herut joining the government, of course, though they would be quite willing to do so in a national emergency, if Mr. Ben-Gurion would only have them. But they want to stop being outsiders and become respectable. It may also be assumed that there is a good deal of criticism within the party of Mr. Begin's election failure.

Nearer 'Identity'

AS of today, the parties in the Knesset are still unchanged, and Mapai, in particular, has been reinforced with new blood. They are not, at present, divided by great political issues, although any real slackening of the Cold War could produce a radically new situation and new differences of opinion overnight. As to the economic issues, these have begun to cut across party lines, and Mapai today seems to include every shade of opinion there is. Even without constituency elections, we may be approaching the state of those Western countries where the main political parties can in the end be told apart only by the personalities of their leaders.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Cold War, Cold Shoulder

THE fact that President Eisenhower's current grand tour through 11 countries of Asia, Africa and Europe will take in none of the states of the Arab East — as distinct from North Africa — appears to have left the Arabs totally unmoved. Yet some of their leaders will no doubt have perceived that this cold-shouldering tells more about the trouble in which they have landed themselves and their peoples than any amount of anti-imperialist boasting on their busy radio transmitters.

Nevertheless, it has been a wordy fortnight. The little that did actually happen — e.g. the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cairo and London after months of speculation and expectation — did nothing to alleviate the tensions.

Kassem photographed in hospital with old friends from the "Palestine War."

Although Kassem is ready to express an opinion on almost any subject, he has lately taken to reflecting on the nature of Arab nationalism, the Fertile Crescent scheme, and the problem of who is and who isn't an Arab. To a visiting Lebanese football team he complained about Cairo's attacks on Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and himself, adding that the only Egyptians who were Arabs were those living in the south and along the coast. Earlier, he told a group of army officers who had served under him in Palestine in 1948 that a union between the countries of the Fertile Crescent might take place naturally in the course of time.

Tour de Force

It was here, in his talks about the Fertile Crescent idea, that Kassem achieved a real *tour de force* in his cold war with Cairo, for he sent the Egyptians into a state verging on panic. The affair is typical of Kassem's foxy tactics. Referring to Egyptian claims that he sought to annex Syria to Iraq, he pointed out to a local reporter that in any case the Fertile Crescent scheme, which used to be an imperialist plan, had now become a nationalist scheme. Not that Iraq would work for the attainment of such a union, he added; the Syrians would themselves decide their own future.

There is almost no doubt that Kassem's statement was nothing but a clever move in the Arab cold war; there is no indication whatever that any influential group in Iraq today would contemplate union with Syria. Yet his reference to the Fertile Crescent scheme was taken in full earnestness in Cairo, and it was a reflection on Nasser's position in Syria that he decided to mobilize his powerful propaganda blasts against the scheme's revival.

It is notable, however, that Cairo has so far failed to produce a convincing counter-argument. Speaking in a Syrian town last week, Field-Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer contented himself with describing the Fertile Crescent idea as "an old imperialist plan rejected by every free Arab citizen," adding that its implementation would lead only to "linking the country to the chariot of imperialism." The next day, in Cairo, Nasser devoted half of a two-hour address he gave, at the celebrations marking the start of work on the high dam in Aswan, to his Iraqi rival, calling him a variety of unflattering names. But he was more careful than Amer about the Fertile Crescent; he did not say a word about it directly.

Powerful Argument

It must seem fairly clear to everyone that Egypt is more of an intruder in Syria than Iraq ever would be.

Baghdad's case was fairly powerfully stated in a declaration made by the Foreign Ministry last week. It deserves close scrutiny because it may conceivably be translated into deeds one day. The Ministry's spokesman referred to Egyptian attacks against Kassem and made the following points concerning the latter's statement on Syria:

- Kassem, he said, was merely asserting one tenet of present Iraqi policy when he declared that the Fertile Crescent scheme was imperialist in character in the days of the old regime.
- Kassem was likewise making a simple policy statement when he said that the Syrian people should decide its own future, that no frontiers existed between Iraq and Syria, and that the Syrians were related to the Iraqis in a family relationship.
- Objection to the Fertile Crescent scheme existed in the Arab world "when Iraq was subjected to an imperialist rule, and Syria was enjoying independence." After the July revolution, however, a radical change occurred in the concept of these schemes. That is why Kassem said that the scheme has now become a nationalist one, useful in the struggle against imperialism and as a tool for uniting the Arab countries of the area.
- Iraq, however, does not propose to work for the implementation of the scheme.

For Cairo, all Iraqi pronouncements about Syria contain a clear hint pointing to the basic artificiality of the Egypt-Syria merger; they are a reminder that barring further similar mergers with other countries of the Fertile Crescent, the U.A.R. will never become a real organic entity.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 6	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1035	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1920	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Dec. 7	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0702	EL AL	Teheran
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1050	ALITALIA	Rome
	1720	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Dec. 8	0045	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0235	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	0901	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
WED. Dec. 9	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
THURS. Dec. 10	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1645	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Dec., 11	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0935	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1005	ALITALIA	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
Tuesday	Dec. 8	KNOSSOS	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa,
Wednesday	Dec. 9	HERZL	Genoa, Marseilles
Thursday	Dec. 10	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles

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Israel Revisited: Beersheba

BOOM TOWN THE MODERN WAY

The new Municipal swimming bath at Beersheba.

By Philip Gillon

BEERSHEBA rises so suddenly out of the yellow loess plain that the imaginative may suspect that it is only a mirage. Clearly a modern, vibrant town has no organic right to sprawl so confidently across the desert's dusty views; some romantics may protest against this brash urban creation that has thrust the camel out of its heritage.

But Beersheba has no time to waste on apologies for encroaching on the prerogatives of the wilderness; only Tel Aviv can match Beersheba's sense of haste. Even the Beduin seem more at home tearing through town on a jeep than plodding along on a pensive, sad-eared donkey. Beersheba is going places, fast, each new day must produce some new public building or industry or Mayor David Tuviahu may face a vote of no confidence.

The doctrine that Rome was not built in a day may be of guidance to leisurely towns in other lands or even in other parts of Israel: Beersheba is concentrating in a day all those wasted yesterdays since Abraham first "planted a grove" in the city environs. People of all ages and ethnic origins pack the pavements of the main street, eating *falafel* or corn or ice-cream at a tempo reminiscent of Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times" and chatting frantically while they eat.

Camel Station

This is still in the old part of Beersheba, the glorified camel station where life hums most vehemently. Two cafes, the Arawa and Kassit, vie for the custom of the people on their way to Sdom, Oron, Kfar Yeruham and points South to Eilat — and also for the patronage of local leaders, managers and workers.

The only tranquil spots in this excitement are the Mosque turned Museum and the Australian cemetery. A pause at the resting-place of these remote dead from a very distant land in a war that ended 41 years ago is a worth-while experience: these were not Housman's mercenaries "who saved the sum of things for pay" but free men who broke the Turkish Empire and made the State of Israel possible. The Museum inspires reflections of a different kind: here the energy of a city engineer dedicated to archaeology has broken the confines of cautious budgeting to create something vital and enduring.

Beduin Market

For the tourists the official attraction of Beersheba is Thursday's Beduin market. All the ballyhoo naturally makes us suspect it as a "gimmick" to catch the tourist trade, but in fact it really does function as a major market, for the Beduin a place in the desert as miraculous as a well, for they can obtain prices far beyond the dreams of the most avaricious. It is certainly picturesque, the Beduin market, and may provide a rare bargain.

This is old Beersheba, a natural part of the Middle East. Just north of it are the endless mass-produced Government housing developments in which it is as easy to lose oneself as in the Hampton maze. There is also the civic centre of new Beersheba.

The urban centre contains today building after building; the casual visitor who has not been there for a few months will be bewildered by the new palaces which have sprung up with Arabian Nights speed. Pride of place must still probably go to the Hias Hostel, a graceful structure in stone curved like a strongbow around its swimming-bath. "The Hias" was built to provide attractive accommodation for skilled and professional manpower, an amenity that probably contributed immeasurably to the lure of pioneering in the South by making it both comfortable and financially practicable. Today several new units are being built near the Tel Aviv entrance to Beersheba which will contain apartments for university-trained professionals, so the urgent need of Hias will abate. The Hostel has also served tourists over the years.

Community Centre

Close to it is one of the most attractive buildings, architecturally, in Israel — Beit Shever, the Community building of the town, next to the Municipal swimming-bath. Beit Shever is full of ingenious but very functional innovations; it also contains a most pleasant restaurant, an auditorium and the local tourist office under the inspiring direction of Dita Natzor. A wise visitor may miss the Market at a pinch but it would be most unwise to drop Beit Shever from one's itinerary. The Tourist Office is a joint effort of the Municipality, Keren Hayesod, Keren Kayemet, Foreign Office and Tourist Corporation, so Dita carries an enormous amount of information on what makes Beersheba tick so fast.

The Arid Zone Research Station opposite Beit Shever is the advanced base of Israel's scientists in a five-pronged assault on the desert. Metereology; desalination of water; power from the sun; plants suitable for a desert climate; the needs of Man in such areas — all these are being investigated in the most favourable conditions possible.

The Keren Cinema, with its curious overhanging arch, was one of the first public buildings in Beersheba, sponsored (somewhat oddly, it seemed at the time) by the Histadrut. In those days cultural leaders of the Second and Third Aliyot considered a cinema palace as a symbol of decadence, of canned entertainment, yet somehow they made the bold decision to give Beersheba the recreation that the town's new immigrants wanted (75 per cent of the town's population came to Israel since the War of Liberation).

Around the Keren are 11 other public buildings, all of them original in design and pleasant to use. A huge new shopping centre has just been built and will shortly engage in a struggle to lure shoppers away from the old main street. It will be interesting to see whether its somewhat cold (or perhaps it is just clean) modernity will overcome the attractions of the warm hospitality (or dirt) of the bazaars. In most towns the shopping areas doomed by planners to wither away have proved remarkably resistent.

Some distance away is Beersheba's latest pride, the new Kupat Holim hospital, a huge building which has usurped the skyline. Sentimental veterans still mutter indignantly about the splendid record of the Hadassah Hospital under Dr. Leiman, which served the town so well in times of peace and the country so valiantly during the Sinai Campaign. Will the new hospital, so modern and vast, ever endear itself to the people as did that intricate complex of old structures? The answer, of course, is that it will — yet it is to be hoped that the Hadassah Hospital will be long remembered.

Industrially Beersheba is booming: it is the centre of the country's ceramics industry and the headquarters of numerous other enterprises and stores. Mr. Ben-Gurion promised the other day that it is destined to become the country's second largest city (presumably Eilat will be the largest in the Prime Minister's programme) and the men who run Beersheba are waiting somewhat impatiently for their incredible boom to go on booming. For this, of course, they need immigration.

Well Planned

Despite its "boom town" atmosphere the town has been carefully planned according to the most modern principles; it is divided into five neighbouring units and an industrial zone grouped around the great urban "heart." Dividing the units, and along the sides of the roads, millions of trees have been planted. Abraham's grove has been multiplied with a giant's bounty.

It is customary, of course, to describe Beersheba as "the capital of the Negev" and "the heart of the desert," although Mr. Ben-Gurion has objected to the word "Negev" being applied to any area north of Mitzpe Ramon. Certainly the town is today so easily accessible from Tel Aviv that the concept of desert solitude seems out of place. Taxis race down the highways in just over two hours; there is also a train service. But the town has retained the virtues of the remote frontier, the amiability and hospitality, the feeling that it is bursting at its seams with its own energy and drive. The open shirt is still the mark of leadership rather than the tie. Even when Beersheba fulfils the great destiny outlined for it by the Premier, it will remain, we hope, the epitome of the pioneering dream.

New Faces in the Knesset (IV)

RELIGION FIRST AND LAST

SHAHOR

SANHEDRAI

PORUSH

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

THE religious parties in the Knesset — the National Religious Party with 12 members (11 last time) and the Agudat Yisrael with six (no change) — will have respectively two and one new members when the House reconvenes. This means, in fact, that the old National Religious Guard have only one extra seat.

All three new members, Benjamin Shahor and Tova Sanhedrai of the National Religious Party and Menahem Porush of the Aguda, have this in common: they enter the Knesset from the ranks of the professional workers in their respective parties. In effect, this means that the Knesset representation of these parties is not, in any way, likely to be electrified by an influx of new ideas. Had the National Religious Party, for example, found a place for at least one more of the brilliant and honestly enquiring young men who are seeking in Hapoel Hamizrahi *kibbutzim* to adapt the Judaism of the *Halacha* (Rabbinic law) to the new situations of the present day, a breath of fresh air might have dispelled the stale *sharav* of theological arguments which Knesset members and the public can by now repeat by heart. The two parties elected to remain safely in the old well-defined rut and have thereby given up any real hope of progress.

Tova Sanhedrai

MRS. Tova Sanhedrai, short, brunette, and vital, combines being an efficient housewife with her career as a party official. Her husband is the director of the fund which has for years taken care of refugee Rabbis in Israel. They have one child, a 14-year-old son. He is studying at the Bnei Akiva Yeshiva.

Mrs. Sanhedrai's job in the party has been to head the Organization of Women Workers of Hapoel Hamizrahi. This recently merged with the Mizrahi Women's Organization to form one united National Religious women's movement with a roll of 38,000 members.

Mrs. Sanhedrai is very quick and alert, but on all prickly questions in connection with women and Judaism stands 100 per cent pat on the orthodox position. When queried about illogical "forbidden degrees" of marriage which bear hard on some women, her answer was that all laws must have their disadvantages and we can't change fundamentals of Jewish Law. She believes that an orthodox woman in the Knesset can bring the other women and members in general to a better understanding of what the ideal of Jewish womanhood ought to be and where orthodoxy stands in regard to questions affecting her own sex.

Benjamin Shahor

MR. Benjamin Shahor is the organization man of the National Religious movement. Forty-three and just above medium height, he has a pleasing manner and a friendly informality, to which the jaunty angle at which his *yarmulke* sits (half on his brow, half on his thinning hair) bears witness. He is the general secretary of the National Religious Party and reached that key position through a steady career of brilliant administrative work. He also holds the position of Chairman of the Board of "Hatzofe," the daily newspaper of his party.

A sabra, born of a family of pious Jerusalem merchants nearly a century in the country, he was educated at the Etz Haim *Yeshiva* in the Capital and mastered his secular subjects by self-study. He was one of the founders of the Bnei Akiva movement and serves on the directorate of the religious section of Youth Aliya. He has also been particularly eminent in the public relations side of his party. He gives the impression of quiet, driving efficiency and is a man to watch. His wife teaches in a national religious school and they have three children.

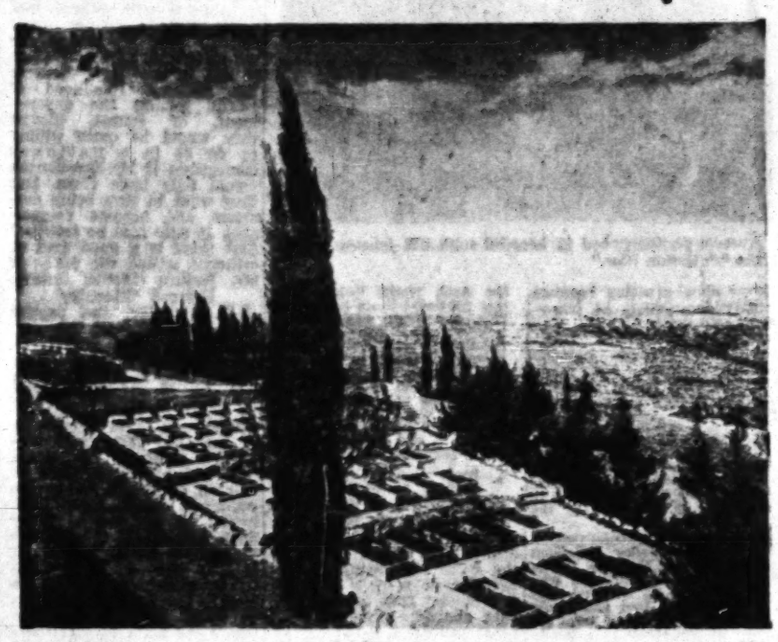
Menahem Porush

JERUSALEM'S Menahem Porush is the Aguda's contribution of a youngish but seasoned and astute politician to the new Knesset. Born in Jerusalem 44 years ago, he is a seventh-generation *sabra*, and the grandfather of a ninth. His eldest son is married and his seven other children range down to a girl of three. Mr. Porush is the owner of the publishing firm which prints the Aguda daily paper, "Hamodia," and has also been active in journalism.

His present office is that of Political Secretary of the Aguda in Israel and in that capacity he proudly admits to being the architect of much of the agitation that has enlivened the life of the Capital, and sometimes the whole country, in the past 11 years. He was responsible for the abortive campaigns against the conscription of girls and against mixed bathing in the Jerusalem swimming pool, as well as the opening on the Sabbath of the Haifa exhibition. His interest in keeping up the pressure has extended beyond the borders of Israel, and he has sallied forth almost every six months to the U.S. to "explain" issues to the American Jewish public.

His interest in politics is strictly confined to ensuring, insofar as he can, that Israel will follow the lines of "Torah-true Judaism." Whichever party will yield the most in this direction is the one that he will support. He has no especial interests and convictions in any of the conventional economic or ideological areas of politics. As he puts it; "We have no principle about being in the coalition or about being out of it. If we see that membership of the Government will serve our purposes, we are ready to join; if not; it doesn't matter either."

BEAUTY AND GRIEF



A section of the Mt. Herzl military cemetery. Photo by Ilani

By Dan Jacobson

WE took a short cut from the University Campus, down into the straggling valley below, with its rusting barbed wire and wild flowers; and then up again towards a little group of houses and a small public garden, on the brow of the hill. When we looked back, already the University buildings seemed to have become shrunken and tiny, and behind them, tinier still, we could see Jerusalem, the Old and the New Cities indistinguishable from each other — blocks, cubes, and domes dwarfed by the hills around them, and by the light and the sky. There were so many hills, so many valleys, so much light, that the sense of distance and relation was confused: nothing seemed near except what was immediately around us; everything else was far, as if diminished and crystallized by the clarity of the light.

Thumbing a Lift

A post and telegraphs van was parked in the road, and my companion asked the young man who was driving it whether he was going to Mount Herzl. He said that he was going past it, so we climbed on the back of the van and rode with him. At Mount Herzl we shouted our thanks at him, and the man lifted his hand from the steering wheel to acknowledge them; then he went on, along the road that simply disappeared a little further ahead, as if cars were expected to leap the space between this hill and the next, where there was a skein of road again.

On all sides there were so many of these abrupt clefts and gentler curves, hilltops, surges of earth, that one felt one's senses sway as one looked at them, as if one were at sea — and yet they were all so still, so immensely calm. On the further hill, and on others beyond, one could see the faint lines of the terraces that had been built, centuries before; terraces that had shifted, settled, been shattered, neglected, as the years had passed and successive winter rains had brought out once again all the little red cups of the anemones and the blue and white tufts of the tiny wild lupins.

Nebi Samuel, one finger-like minaret pointing straight to the sky; and if anyone had looked from that minaret he would have seen that people were working on some of the hills, even as others had once worked on the building of the terraces. They were working on a *shikun* to the east of Mount Herzl; and they were working, too, on the gardens of Mount Herzl in front of us as we passed through the gate. The gardens were dry, stony, and beautiful, each bed of flowers marked off by borders of stone, and every flower seeming to leap into colour against the brightness of the air and the vivid and pallid stone. The flower-beds and the little walls between the beds were all low, and the summit of the hill was flat, so that as one walked one felt oneself to be right at the very roof of Jerusalem and all its hills.

And there was nothing to disturb this sense of aloofness and size, not even the tomb of Herzl itself, for that, too, was flat on top of the hill, a plaque sunk into the ground, and no more, with a paved circular area around it. At the plaque we halted, and my companion read out for me the words on the plaque and translated them, and we stood for a moment, thinking. I must confess, not of Herzl, or not especially of Herzl, but rather of the pride and ambition that had seen to it that his remains should be brought to lie in the midst of this space and silence.

• • •

ON the other side of Mount Herzl the declivity was much steeper, and there, in steps and terraces and little gardens and flanks of earth, was the Israel national military cemetery, each headstone carved from the same pallid stone that littered the hills. We walked slowly down through the cemetery; and as we went my companion, who had himself been an officer in the army for many years, and whose brother had been killed in the fighting ten years before, picked out on this headstone and that the names of his friends. There was Haim, there was Yigal, there was Raffi, who had been killed after the war in some border incident. Here were the members of a parachute company, their headstones laid out in a ring in the shape of a parachute: my companion stared disapprovingly at it, he thought it in bad taste; and he thought the same of the plaques sunk at the sides of a pool of water, commemorating a group who had been drowned at sea. Others, whose bodies had not been recovered, were commemorated by row upon row of small stones, each stone bearing on it a single name.

We seemed to be the only people in the cemetery; even the gardeners were out of sight, and we moved slowly, quietly, making our comments in subdued voices and hearing no other sound, until suddenly I heard a voice crying out. Then almost at the foot of the hill I saw a man and a woman standing to the side of one of the graves: the man had a hat on his head, a *talit* around his neck, and a book in his hand; as we looked we saw the woman fall on the grave, crying out more loudly.

Private Grief

Amid all the pallor of light and stone it was difficult to know just how far we were from them; but their voices came clearly and discordantly towards us. As the man prayed, he turned over a page of the book and went on reading, seeming to ignore the woman as she ignored him in her cries. Their figures were tiny, dark-clothed, powerless; their grief seemed to reprove us for being there, to reprove the tranquillity and grace of the monument, to reprove even the perfection of the day.

They were still there when we left: the man still fixedly at prayer, the woman still weeping. I was more moved than I can easily say by what we had seen; but it was only later that I realized that the privacy and anonymity of their grief was not a reproach in the face of the grandeur of the monument but gave to it its true dignity.

From "The Jewish Chronicle," London, Copyright.

Short Wave Treatment

By EPHRAIM KISHON

A FEW nights ago I woke up about midnight to a stomach-ache unknown so far in the annals of human suffering. With what strength was left in me I crawled to the phone and rang up Dr. Wasservogel who lives in the flat exactly over ours. Mrs. Wasservogel lifted the receiver and after I had told her that I was going to pieces with pain, informed me that her husband was not at home. She advised me to wait half an hour and if the pain did not cease, call Dr. Blaumilch. I waited a century-long half hour and before the eyes of mind there passed my sad childhood, my years of productive work in forced labour camp and my journalistic decline. Then I phoned Dr. Blaumilch, and his wife replied that her husband did not receive patients on odd days, I should contact Dr. Greenbutter." I rang up that doctor, and Mrs. Greenbutter lifted the receiver and laid it to rest at the foot of the telephone.

For a while I crawled up and down the walls, then I prepared my last will and testament and left a legacy of $250 for the building of an auditorium in my name. On the very verge of collapse I remembered that Yossi, the neighbour's son, was an enthusiastic radio ham. To cut a long story short: Yossi contacted Lydda Airport by short-wave radio, and an El Al plane took off carrying with it an S.O.S. message for Cyprus. There, the plane was met by the special courier of the Israel Consulate who dashed off by motorcycle to Luxembourg and from there sent a 500-word cable to Winston Churchill. The British elder statesman put his personal railway train at the disposal of the Kol Yisrael correspondent who flew to Copenhagen and from there broadcast a dramatic appeal to world public opinion. Canadian Jewry immediately dispatched an ambulance to Holland. The police chief of Rotterdam drove the ambulance all over Europe and collected 37 famous professors and surgeons who arrived here in a jet bomber of the U.S. Air Force.

On the way to Tel Aviv, the convoy was swelled by the participants of the Natanya medical convention, and thus a total of 108 doctors reached my place at dawn. Dr. Wasservogel was awakened by the clatter and din of the buses pulling up, and came running down the steps. I took advantage of his presence and asked him what to do against stomach ache. He told me I should be more careful of what I eat.

Thus my life was saved by international solidarity. But next time I'll call Queen Elizabeth directly. I can't waste so much time.

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MAKING SURE of PENSIONS

Funds Must Be Covered According to Actuarial Principles

By M. W. Erhard

THE Jerusalem Post deserves high credit for drawing the attention of the public to the rather complicated problem of pension funds. The two articles published on October 9, the rejoinders by Messrs. Zinamon and Sha'ari published on November 6 and 20, and the Reader's Letter signed Ben Shraga, all base their argumentation upon a survey in the September issue of Gimlaot, the review on pension problems published by the Department of Pensions of the Histadrut. While the articles of October 9 and the Reader's Letter do not seem to require additional comment, the replies by Mr. Zinamon and Mr. Sha'ari should be closely scrutinized.

A few fundamental facts should clearly be understood in order to get a full grasp of the issues involved:

Pension Insurance

Pension insurance is one of the most complicated parts of actuarial science. The risks undertaken by the funds, be they private or public, are difficult to foresee, as the obligations are for a long period.

Therefore, great care must be taken with the selection of investments and interest rates as well as of the mortality table on the basis of which contributions are calculated. Life expectancy has risen considerably and may be expected to continue to do so even for people over 60 years of age. This must influence the obligations of any pension scheme. In view of all this complexity and the weight of the responsibilities involved, only such institutions as have all the necessary financial and legal means to fulfil their obligations should consider pension funds.

One of the other factors that must be defined in connection with old-age insurance is the term of mutual assurance. All over the world old-age insurance is handled by insurance companies which are organized as either shareholding or "mutual" companies. The assured receives an insurance contract in which all the obligations of both parties are finally and definitely fixed and can on no account be changed by either. There also exist mutual pension funds whose members share the profits and bear the losses in common, as in mutual insurance companies. The contributions of all members are fixed according to actuarial calculations, and young members have the same rights and obligations as old members.

Cover for Obligations

Once pension obligations have been taken on, there are two main methods of assuring their safety.

The first is called the premium reserve method (controlled funding system), under which a competent actuary makes yearly surveys and calculates what reserve will be necessary to cover all pension payments. Contributions must cover the necessary investments of reserves, and these in turn, at the expected interest, must suffice to meet all future obligations for all members.

As against this method, under the so-called assessment ("pay as you go") system, total contributions more or less equal the pension payments actually paid out. Contributions are therefore constantly on the increase, and the younger member pays much more in the end than the older ones.

By now it is generally recognized that the assessment system can work only for national social assurance, which alone disposes of the legal means to modify the contribution scale — and to enforce payments.

"Collective" Method

Mr. Zinamon's article mentions that our pension funds employ a special method — the collective method—which apparently calculates its contributions on the basis of an average age that is relatively low:

"The mutuality involved in the collective pensions makes relatively low payments possible for all, irrespective of age. In addition, it is only this mutual approach to social insurance which can guarantee that pension allowances will in due course be paid, for it is based on the principle that a given number of actual paying members can support a related number of pensioners."

To my mind here lies the decisive error in the construction of these funds.

Mr. Sha'ari writes: *"The Jerusalem Post* based its remarks on an approach suitable for commercial insurance and not for social insurance." This is a misunderstanding. The fully funded reserve system is accepted not only by insurance companies and "commercial" pension funds, but also by national insurance institutions. And since our pension funds may be social institutions but are voluntary and have no means to make all citizens pay their contributions continuously or to order young collective groups to join, the "collective" method may well result for them in a deficit that will grow continuously.

This danger is greater here than anywhere else. Mr. Sha'ari states quite correctly: "...that a large part of the working population starts work in this country at a *relatively advanced* age and thus reaches pensionable age after fewer years of work than in more settled countries." The survey in "Gimlaot" admits that "The capital accumulated in the personal account of members about to retire amounted to between 25 and 40 per cent of the (discounted) value of the pension guaranteed." This gives an idea what vast amounts the younger members have to pay for the older ones; and the deficit will grow quickly, for the benefits promised are extraordinarily high. For instance, Mivtahim gives a pension of 47 per cent of the salary to members retiring after only 15 years of membership.

Another reason why the deficit of the funds will increase considerably is that while contributions are based on current salaries pensions are fixed not as a percentage of the member's average earnings over his entire working career, but in proportion to his salary at retirement time — and even increase after his retirement if other workers in his grade are given pay increases.

It is said that the Funds have managed to attain within a short time a yearly premium income of IL40m. The reason for this development is the funds' huge membership, attracted by high pension payments. For instance, a 40-year-old employee earning IL400 a month pays only IL32 a month to his fund although according to actuarial calculations double that amount would be necessary for the pension of IL83 a month (plus national insurance of about IL40) that has been promised to him.

Another example is a 55-year-old employee earning IL500 and scheduled for a pension of IL140 who pays IL42 a month although the value of his pension would demand nearly four times that amount. If he retires at 65, within three and a half years he will have received all his contributions back with interest but he will continue to get his IL140 a month as long as he lives and his widow will then receive 60 per cent of it throughout her life. No wonder "the progress of the pension funds is amazing."

Increasing Obligations

On the other hand, one must remember that almost every new group accepted into the fund has an average age higher than the low average age on which the fund's actuarial calculations are arbitrarily based. Every such group brings with it new contributions, but also constantly increasing obligations. Further, the average age of the funds' present membership will probably be raised by new immigration, and in any case the average age is likely to rise: while groups of older persons are likely to be attracted, the inevitable ultimate necessity of increasing contributions or decreasing benefits will deter young groups from joining the funds, and the number of those whose contributions can support the older members will get less and less.

The consequence of the collective method is therefore that, while members of pensionable or near-pensionable age will get the promised pensions, a deficit will arise and increase annually. Despite their social willingness, the younger members will in time refuse to take such a heavy burden upon themselves.

The pension scheme proposed by the British Labour Party and now being discussed in detail in England is being heavily criticized on the score that in order to get the same pension as the workers first retiring under it, younger workers will have paid four times as much by the time they are 65. And this was a proposal for a legally enforceable government plan.

The deficit must continuously increase not only because contributions are inadequate and because pensions are paid in percentages of salary at retirement, but also because payments are linked to the cost-of-living index. This runs counter to another basic principle of insurance, which is that investments must be corresponding to obligations, especially when it comes to the currency in which they are made. It is assumed that less than half of all pension fund investments today are linked though the funds are already only partly funded; and only recently was it ruled that two-thirds of all investments today must be linked to the index. The Insurance companies, on the other hand, did not launch their index-linked life insurance and pension plans until they were able to invest their full reserves in index-linked debentures guaranteed by the government.

The responsibility to pay pensions to widows and orphans is a heavy one, and whoever joins a scheme that guarantees them will adjust his way of life accordingly and not put aside any further savings. Yet there is a very real danger that contributions will have to be raised or payments cut. It will then be very difficult to explain this to the prospective pensioners and their families, and even the standard escape clause of the fund statutes entitling the management to change contributions or benefits will not suffice. The higher the deficit, the greater will be the disappointment.

It is a moot question whether anyone, even the State, will be able to pay the obligations the funds have incurred once these have passed a certain point. In the few years of its existence National Insurance has already assumed very heavy obligations, and according to the report of its Chief Actuary the relatively low old-age pensions which this institution pays had already resulted in an actuarial deficit of IL128m. by the end of 1958. It will rise to huge amounts in another few years unless contributions are raised. Here the position is not critical, since National Insurance Premiums can always be raised by law. The pension funds are still young, and they already paid IL2m. in pensions in 1958. In this connection it would be interesting to know how Mr. Sha'ari arrived at the assumption that "the income from interest will meet and exceed current payments for pensions for many years to come." Income from interest is an important element in pension calculations, without which the contributions would have to be much higher.

It will probably be argued that the approach expressed here is dictated by the reasoning of "commercial insurance." Yet I am of the opinion that insurance is in principle a social institution whether or not it is provided by a shareholding company or a mutual fund. The earnings of shareholders in this field are very low indeed, and in capitalistic America the bulk of the pension and life insurance business is done by big mutual companies without share capital.

Competition Beneficial

There is enough room in the field both for funds and for insurance companies, and competition can only prove beneficial to both groups. In England the companies that carry industrial life insurance have proved successfully their argument against nationalization that they could work at lower administrative expense than the State. But the whole field can be seriously disturbed and the Histadrut and the State will suffer too unless the funds accept the necessity of scientific calculation which centuries of experience have brought out. A fund that cannot compel all citizens to join must adjust the contributions it demands to the contracted risk, or else pay benefits that are certain to be maintained.

It is necessary to point out quite clearly that the financial burden on the Histadrut and the State may become colossal even if *all* private firms could be *forced* to join the funds, and this for the following reasons:

- **The promised benefits are very high and include too many obligations. The report about National Insurance gives an idea of the fantastic sums involved even when pensions are far smaller.**
- **The continuously increasing payments for present and new pensioners cannot, even after taking mortality into account, be compensated by the relatively small contributions of new groups. On the contrary, many of the new groups will only increase the commitments.**
- **Should it be proposed, as was done in the case of our National Insurance, that contributions be raised, then the question will arise if the firms, the workers and employees will be in a position to pay the higher rates and if these higher percentages of their salary will also be exempted from income tax.**

Insurance institutions all over the world are under state control. It is in the public interest that the Insurance Controller have jurisdiction not only over the investments of the pension funds, but also over their contribution scales and pension calculations. Perhaps it will be possible to deal separately with the problems of older members; but with regard to all members one can only point out again and again that actuarial principles are the only safeguards against grave danger. Should this be in doubt, then I would suggest that the Chief Actuary of the National Insurance Institute, who knows all the theoretical and practical aspects of social and private old-age insurance, should be asked to give a report on the soundness of the "collective method" and the financial structure of the pension funds.

HALF MILLION ON TWA JETS

TWA, which inaugurated Boeing 707 Intercontinental jet service from New York to Paris and Rome yesterday, has flown half a million passengers and nearly 1,000 million revenue passenger miles on its jet routes since March 20, date of its inaugural jet flight non-stop from San Francisco to New York. The routes now serve 11 U.S. cities, London, Frankfurt, Paris and Rome. The Intercontinental accommodates 134 passengers, and the load factor, in the more than eight months since TWA began operating it, has averaged 84 per cent.

FIGHT AGAINST EPIDEMIC

Government veterinarian from Nazareth checks cattle for foot-and-mouth disease in an Arab village.

Moshavim Seek Farm Freeze

Concentration of Resources Would Squeeze Out Newcomers

By YITZHAK ODED

SHOULD Israel farming be frozen at its present manpower levels? Should production be concentrated in the hands of the most efficient farmers, and other means found somehow to take care of the rest?

A fierce controversy on this vital social and economic issue has already taken up two meetings of the Agricultural Centre of the Histadrut and is likely to grow more intense with the approach next month of the national convention of the country's farmers that will elect the Centre for the next four years. The debate was set off by a "trial balloon" buried in the text of a recent newspaper report on the current work of the Joint Agricultural Planning Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agency's Settlement Department.

The report hinted at the need to apportion our land and water among those settlers currently employed in farming, instead of visualizing some of the areas that are at present cultivated extensively as a reserve for future newcomers to the land. On the moshavim, at least, this would mean dividing up among the present farmers any units that are currently unoccupied or unexploited by their owners.

Limits Reached

Such an approach would imply that our agriculture has reached its limits, and that one of the basic branches of our economy, if not the fundamental one, is no longer to grow "ceiling unlimited." In a country whose dynamism has known no obstacles so far, this would be the end of an era.

There would be profound philosophical implications here for the theory of Zionism. There would also be unpleasant and historic conclusions with regard to our strategic plans, to the policy of population dispersal, to development projects and programmes. No wonder Mr. Ben-Gurion, on being asked his opinion, answered "I don't know what the Joint Planning Centre is."

But behind all this, political forces and economic interests are at work.

Our production unit is too small and our resources over-dispersed, claim the spokesmen of the moshav movement, pointing to various recent surveys. To be commercially efficient, a dairy farm should have at least 12 to 15 milking cows, and five are the irreducible minimum for a diversified farm; but the Agency's "budget" for settlers has been three cows, of which only one is allotted in practice at the start.

Moshav's Case

The same applies to chickens, to sheep, to fruit, even to vegetables. Everywhere the new settler in the moshav is deprived of the savings of large-scale production and of the advantages of specialization; everywhere overheads are ridiculously high, training expenses excessive, the settlers' energies wasted and dispersed.

"Give us loans to buy, keep and feed a dozen cows and 1,000 chickens on each farm, increase our land and water allocations, and there'll be no need for subsidies," say the moshavim. Costs will fall sharply, marketing and purchasing will be simplified. Of course the number of farms will also fall: denied subsidies and squeezed out by more efficient farmers, the marginal producer will drop out; we will be on our way to increasing the concentration of capital and of hired labour in agriculture. The social and management structure of our moshavim will change overnight, and gone will be the days of the cooperative farm.

Saves Subsidies

The idea appeals to the Treasury. A saving of IL36m. in subsidies a year is not to be sneezed at; and if we are to have "liberalization" in imports and industrial investment, in currency and income tax, why not in agriculture?

If milk and eggs cost less to produce, they will also be cheaper to the consumer, and boost demand, say the moshavim. They are wrong on two counts: you cannot promise both the abolition of subsidies and lower prices to consumers; and all the recent surveys have shown that demand for milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables has proved much less elastic in Israel than had been expected.

But in case the market can't take all the milk and eggs and fruit after huge dairy barns and chicken runs have been put up and orchards planted, the moshavim don't mind going in for export crops such as cotton and peanuts — again, provided they are given the land and the loans.

Diversified Farming

The kibbutzim, on the other hand, have no use for larger land quotas per family or for regional specialization. While the moshav farm must choose between large-scale production and diversification, the kibbutz, which has eliminated the individual holding, can enjoy the advantages of both. In fact, diversified farming, which is for the moshav a waste of energy and resources, is for the kibbutz the only way to achieve a proper crop rotation and a labour calendar without impossible seasonal ups and downs.

The spokesmen of the kibbutz movement point out that cotton, peanuts, or any other agricultural exports, are ultimately undependable and that their profitability hinges on a world market flooded with the produce of countries whose labour, transport and shipping costs are far lower than Israel's. Our agricultural population, however, does not consist mainly of kibbutzim and the moshav pays heavily for diversified farming and petty land and water allocations.

More Manpower

At the same time, the kibbutz regards additional producers in a diametrically opposite light from the moshav, seeing in them helpers rather than rivals. The kibbutz not only welcomes additional manpower; it is greatly in need of it. While at present it is content to keep up extensive farming on a large scale — and extensive farming pays even though under our price structure our grain actually subsidizes our livestock farms — it will be only too glad to intensify — once it gets the labour, the water and the capital.

Thus the question boils down to allocations — to who will get the credits and additional irrigation water. It is in place to point out, however, that the Agency's Settlement Department has for the past few years applied to kibbutzim too its policy of "development by sectors" — making available most of the investments needed for the smooth and profitable working of one branch before expanding the financing of the next.

Social Problem

The controversy will be with us for a long time to come, and in any case it will affect mainly future settlement, as no one is going to take away allocated land or water or to pull subsidies too suddenly from under the new settler's feet. But in the maze of economic assumptions and counter-assumptions the social and demographic realities should not be blurred: Are we interested in the settlement of our countryside and our borders? Do we want settlers who feel that they have a bond with the soil because they own their own cows and grow something on their own plots, or are we to conceive of our rural population as an amorphous labour force fit only for occasional employment in JNF forests and on the farms of more prosperous villagers?

This is the last of six articles on the problem of farm planning. The others, dealing with manpower absorption, dairy farms, hill villages, land and water and kibbutz lands, appeared on November 13, 20 and 27 and December 2 and 4.

U.K. Coal in Trouble

THE British coal industry is in serious trouble, and has once again been forced to cut back its development and modernization plans.

In the first half of 1959 Britain's fuel oil consumption rose by 6,900,000 tons (37 per cent) despite a levelling off in total energy requirements; only one quarter of this extra oil came from British refineries. The Government has taken the attitude that coal must face this competition without any special protection.

The long-term modernization plan for coal which was to raise output some 10 per cent to 240,000,000 tons in 1965 is having to be drastically revised to barely 200,000,000 tons.

As a result of high coal prices the British gas industry is turning to other sources of raw materials in a desperate effort to safeguard its declining markets, but its salvation (through liquid methane and compete gasification of coal of low non-coking grades, together with gasification of oil) can only drive its sister nationalized coal industry into deeper trouble.

But the unkindest cut of all comes from nuclear power. While coal is being compelled to compete with oil because of the lower cost of oil (the military expense of keeping British forces in the Middle East is not reflected in oil prices) it is also having to face a nuclear energy programme which will provide about an eighth of Britain's electricity in 1965 although it is now agreed that atomic power will still not be competitive by then.

The programme to build 6,000 mw. of nuclear capacity by 1966 is now justified by considerations of prestige rather than economics, and will deprive the coal industry of markets of a further 15,000,000 tons. *(FTFS)*

Freer Play and the Pound

By Our Economic Correspondent

PROFESSOR Patenkin's forecast of the Israel economy for the next four or five crucial years was cautious but by no means pessimistic.

He contemplated a slower rise in the standard of living, greater selectivity in private and public investments, an eventual rate of IL2.350 to the dollar — and a diminishing gap in the balance of trade that may even make up for the loss of German reparation and restitution payments as more private capital streams in. He added one proviso: that we give freer play to market forces.

This call to substitute economic forces for political ones — for this is what giving market forces free play means in our context — should be favourably received at a time when our leading statesmen declare themselves in favour of liberalization.

Citrus Premium

Some examples may illustrate the point: with the citrus season in full swing, the orange growers are increasing their pressure for an exchange rate that would put them on the same footing as the exporters of industrial goods. The Treasury has steadily refused this demand on the ground that the planters are already making sufficient profits. With a uniform dollar rate for exports, the problem would not even arise: the growers would know that they have to pay their way like all other exporters, and they would do everything in their power to streamline packing and shipping and build up reserves in bad years to fall back upon in good ones.

Cotton Prices

Just now the price of domestic cotton is set not by supply and demand either abroad or at home but by government officials. Yields rose this season, and the spinning mills are being asked to use more local cotton. This is not only more expensive than imported cotton but requires machinery adjustments. Under normal circumstances the domestic product would have had to find its market by an adjustment of costs. As it is, the growers rely on the government to fix prices. Cotton is, to be sure, a special case, since we are interested in encouraging it. But even here the transitional period of State tutelage should be kept as short as possible.

The fixing of prices by officials and pressure groups instead of by market forces has two main drawbacks: it drains energy that could be fruitfully used in production into negotiations and pressure, and it places the responsibility for economic decisions on the shoulders of officials rather than of those who risk their money. If the decisions of the officials are faulty, their mistake is inevitably multiplied throughout the economy.

Since differential dollar rates are today one of the principal means of influencing economic developments, it is generally believed that devaluation in itself will pave the way for liberalization. This is, however, true only to a certain extent. Unless currency control is abolished simultaneously there will still exist a control apparatus involving endless haggling.

Liberalization is praised as a means of attracting foreign capital, but it is often not understood that if it is consistently applied, we will have to stop guaranteeing a fixed profit to investors. This may lose a few prospective investors for us, but people who are ready to take risks require not so much guarantees of profits as freedom of action.

Confidence in Pound

Liberalization ought to be speedy. As soon as the new Coalition is formed, the way should be free for action, and the rate of exchange should be one of the first questions to be put on the agendas. If the opinion that devaluation should be avoided at any cost and that differential rates should remain is to prevail in the government, then the Treasury should grasp the earliest opportunity to explain this course to the public and to give all its reasons for it.

Declarations that devaluation is not in the offing will not suffice, and the public will continue to spend and borrow eagerly until it is sure that the Pound it earns today will be the same tomorrow.

Economic News from Abroad

Swiss Feel the Strain

● The Swiss capital market, which re-opened for new issues late last year after an 18-month closure, is beginning to show the first signs of drying up again, to gauge by the limited success of some recent new issues while those floated up to a few months previously were heavily oversubscribed.

Total new loans and issues in the first ten months of this year added up to over 1,500m. Swiss francs, i.e. two-thirds more than the total for the comparable period of last year. However, the fact that the market is now showing signs of experiencing difficulties has surprised many Swiss bankers.

Informed opinion in Zurich attributes the difficulties to these factors:

● Swiss financiers have accepted as a fact that the U.S. has no intention of devaluing the dollar in the reasonable future. This confidence, backed by the higher interest rates now available in the United States, has encouraged a flow of funds into New York.

● A similar interest rate advantage is now also available in London, where banking concerns and others have found it desirable to add to their working balances.

● The Swiss banks have been very active in collecting local funds for channelling into foreign securities through the quickly developing interest in international investment trusts.

● The convertibility that European currencies now enjoy has also attracted an increasing amount of Swiss investment abroad on private account, contrary to the earlier tendency to keep money in Swiss francs, dollars or gold.

Domestic demand for capital, high in any case, is being pushed higher by the very large amount of capital investment plans now under way in Switzerland. But one-third of all the new issues floated this year in Switzerland were directly or indirectly for foreign account. Indeed foreign loans issued in Switzerland so far this year raised nine times as much as in the comparable period of 1958. In future new issues may be rationed, and the cuts will certainly be heaviest in foreign applications.

Tankers Carry Grain

● Mr. J. P. Philippa, chairman of a British shipping line, said that large new tankers were being employed to carry grain cargoes, "for which they were never intended."

He claimed that 75 per cent of the grain shipped at U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports to Europe was now being carried in tankers.

"Since last August tankers have been fixed to carry more than 1,000,000 tons of grains. This would have been sufficient to keep our whole fleet employed for nearly two years," he said.

Yugoslavia Seeks Trade

● Economists in London interpret a recent spate of orders by Yugoslavia for European capital equipment as clear evidence of the country's hopes of building up her trade with the non-Communist nations in Europe.

When, in 1955, Russia eased the economic blockade she had imposed on Yugoslavia since the break, trade between the two countries was resumed on a fairly substantial scale. Since 1956 this trade has been mounting steadily but not spectacularly.

But since 1955, the Soviet Union has twice cancelled credits previously promised to Yugoslavia and it is doubted in London if the Yugoslavs want to have trade relations with the Russians of a size that will give the Soviet Union any kind of control over Yugoslav trade affairs. Significantly, the last Soviet-Yugoslav trade pact (signed in Moscow at the beginning of this year) was 12 per cent less than that of the previous year. On the other hand, early in February, Yugoslavia negotiated a £3m. loan from Britain for the purchase of British capital goods in Britain, and this summer, Britain and Yugoslavia signed a trade pact which envisaged a substantial increase in trade; and the latest report of Yugoslav trade moves says that negotiations are under way for a $12m. credit from Canada for the purchase of Canadian equipment.

Meantime, both German and French firms report sizable orders for capital equipment from Yugoslavia. It is estimated that about a half of Yugoslavia's foreign trade is now conducted with Western European countries and some preliminary interest is being shown by European manufacturers in Yugoslavia as a sizable export market.

Up until last year food products accounted for about one-third of Yugoslavia's imports but this proportion is expected to fall to one-tenth by next year — which would be one year ahead of Yugoslavia's announced plans for getting near to self-sufficiency in agricultural production.

This growing trend towards self-sufficiency is demonstrated by the fact that Yugoslav imports of surplus U.S. wheat this year have been practically non-existent. Previously, Yugoslavia needed American wheat on a massive scale.

Some of the foreign exchange saved by this is clearly being spent on other goods and Western Europe seems to be the chief beneficiary.

Stocks and Commodities

I.L.D.C. shares firm in Tel Aviv

A SPECTACULAR rise in I.L.D.C. shares was conspicuous on the otherwise hesitant Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Some demand and an empty market caused the sharp advance with a modest turnover. It appears that the immediate reason was the company's announcement of an extraordinary general meeting on December 22 to increase the share capital to IL2m. by floating 750,000 additional ordinary shares of IL1 each. Shareholders appear to expect favourable terms for the taking up of the newly created shares.

Moreover, the fact that the company, which leads in property and development, wound up last year with considerable open and hidden reserves has again proved its sound position. It may be recalled that last year's dividend was 12 per cent and that it was paid on the basis of much higher earnings than the actual results. The intrinsic value of the shares is also very considerably higher than their present price.

Another company closely cooperating with I.L.D.C. is Africa-Palestine Investment, whose shares too have gained ground. They too are considered undervalued, taking into consideration the Ayyon complex and other investments of this company.

Another conspicuous advance among the shares was provided by Israel Oil Prospectors, not officially quoted. Its announcement of a general meeting on December 22 to re-organize the company, together with encouraging reports from Makhteshim, provided a bullish point for shares and loans alike. It is expected that the general meeting will also finally take the action to convert each IL1.000 loan into one share. During the week prices fluctuated, the shares advancing by over IL1 and once touching IL4.500, and the loans being quoted at about IL3. Later some reaction set in but the undertone remained firm. Also firmer were Delek, Palestine Cold Storage, and a few others.

Elsewhere on the market fluctuations were rather small, with dollar-linked hardening after last week's downward trend. Index-linked were in some selected demand. The easier trend in the dollar-linked was explained, at least partly, by year-end considerations and by the provident funds having been given the possibility to switch their holdings. Moreover, the new IL15m. issue of five per cent Palestine Electric Bonds, linked in equal parts to the dollar and the index and convertible into six per cent Sterling Preferred shares, may also have had some detrimental influence on the market position.

New York Advancing

After several weeks of hesitations, a marked recovery set in in Industrials on Wall Street. Electronics were particularly favoured, while aircraft were neglected. On December 9 the Dow-Jones average for 30 Industrials was 661.20 as against 651.10 a week earlier.

Selective Demands in London

A selective demand for industrial equities, with gains small but widespread, was reported from London. Bank shares were in particular demand while Kaffirs were higher, probably on American demand. On December 9 Reuters daily index for gilt-edged was 77.1 as against 77.5 a week earlier, while industrials stood at 264.3 (262.8) and Kaffirs at 64.9 (64.4).

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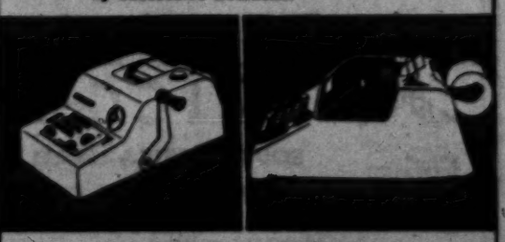

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HOUSE MAY NOT BE A HOME

By Abba Elhanani

AT first sight a residential building looks like a simpler architectural problem than a complex public structure such as a school or hospital. Yet the home is one of the builder's most difficult tasks, one in which some of the world's greatest architects have registered and continue to register failures.

The problem in designing a hospital, for instance, is to coordinate the various activities that go on within it and the movement they involve on the part of the patients, doctors, visitors, etc. None of this presents a serious challenge in a private home; here the real problems are those that it is difficult even to define; their very definition would be something of a solution.

It is industrialization that has brought about most of the difficulties. It created great cities filled with industrial employees and with those who cater to their needs. The metropolis is a comparatively new creation, and in a way it represents an important achievement of engineering and technology, of which our century can be justly proud, but it has created a complex of sociological, psychological, economic and architectural questions that the experts have been struggling with for decades, so far with only relative success.

Main Choice

Roughly, the issue is whether the metropolis is to be regarded as a manifold magnification of the quiet little town of pre-industrial times, or as a conglomeration of such little towns, separated perhaps by park belts, but united by the common facilities which only the metropolis can provide.

If the city is to be divided up into neighbourhood units, what is their optimal size? How is one to impart to their residents the feeling that they are living in a city, with all the social and cultural advantages that this implies? And how is one to preserve the human factor, to see to it that the man in the street does not feel he is just a grain of dust in all this immensity of noise and movement?

All these city planning problems must be present in the mind of the planner and the architect even when they design an urban quarter of 200 dwelling units, for such little housing estates are the nuclei from which the tissue of the city grows.

The emphasis in housing can be placed on a number of aspects. Le Corbusier, the world-famous architect, called the home a "machine for living," which was interpreted to mean that all an apartment need provide for are certain specific functions such as eating, sleeping, cleaning, storage, receiving guests, etc., and that the home must discharge them all just like any other machine.

By coining the term, Le Corbusier probably only meant to call the world's attention to those aspects of architecture that were neglected at the time: efficiency and comfort. But the slogan caught on, and the world's architects became engaged in a long and stubborn chase after functionalism.

The needs of the housewife and the children were set out and listed in detail, studies were made to see how the number of kilometres which the housewife had to do in the kitchen could be reduced; apartments were planned in which the rooms were divided into groups according to their function; short roads were laid out, accurate zoning was insisted on.

Human Factor

All these researches and improvements made an important contribution to the advancement of the "technology of home design," so to speak; however, they again diverted the planners' attention from the element that is the most important but also the most difficult to define: the human factor.

It seems that comfort and convenience are only part of man's needs, and perhaps even not the most important part — although not very many people will agree with this statement at first sight. What the properly designed dwelling unit must solve are the interrelations of apartments, houses and people. It must provide for privacy as well as for social intercourse; and promote convenient and agreeable good neighbour relations without forcing them on anyone.

The hatred of the English for multiple dwellings is a tradition of long standing: the British worker had rather live in a cramped little house with a tiny garden plot than in a spacious flat in an apartment block. The country's city planners accordingly had a hard time "selling" the idea of the big block to the population. Only lately, after the success of a number of first-rate apartment projects in London and some other places, has there been a change in this respect, and the home in the multiple dwelling unit is slowly coming into fashion.

Americans still insist on living out of town, even if this involves a good deal of travel to and from work, so they may dwell in one-family homes; and this may well mean that their architects have failed to solve the problem of the apartment block to the satisfaction of the population.

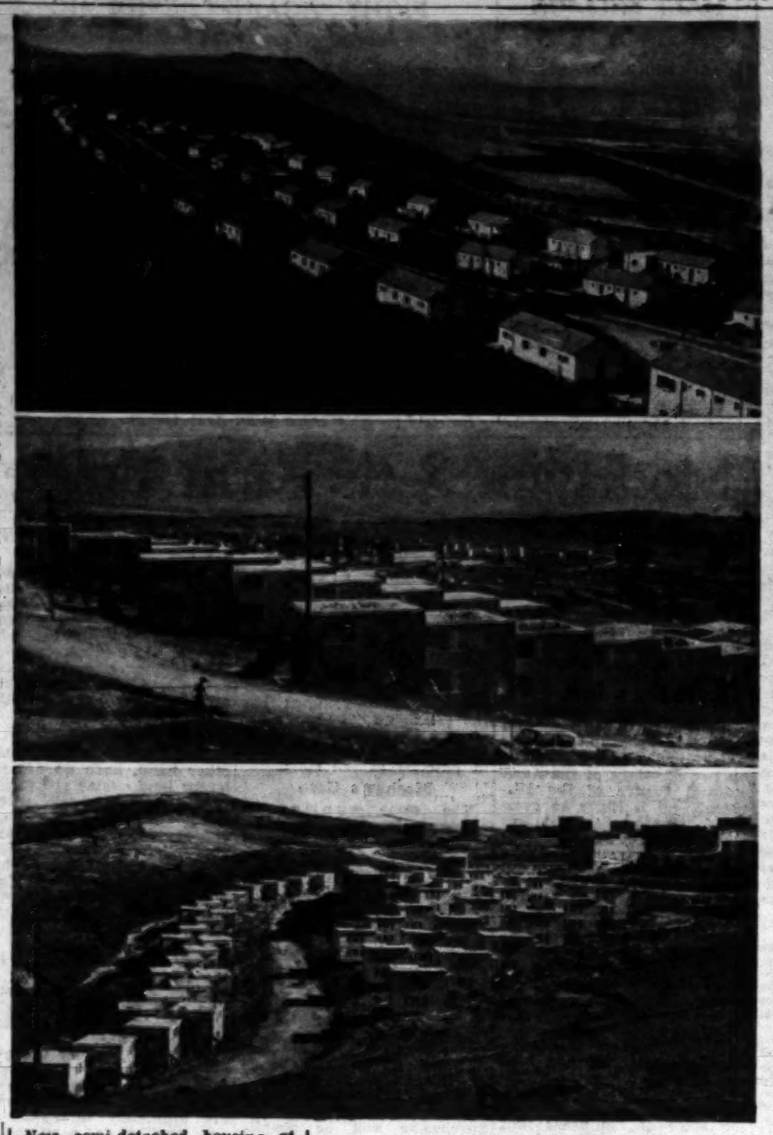
In Israel these problems are multiplied by a number of additional factors. One of them is the fact that while we lack the cultural homogeneity in residential needs and standards that is normal among established nations, we have not catered to the varying needs of each of our culture groups; our housing projects are built without foreknowledge of who will live in them, and immigrants of a great variety of backgrounds move in. The concept of absorption encompasses cultural and social absorption as well: we will not hew out caves for former cave-dwellers or build mud houses for immigrants who lived in them before they came here. Yet it is not easy to teach such newcomers.

Levelling of Standards

The fact that more of less the same housing has been built for newcomers from every country may have added to the adjustment problem of some, but at the same time it may have been a wise impulse that made for the levelling out of the residential standards of the various immigrants.

Among the other difficult problems, created by mass immigration, the economic ones were not the easiest. Building had to be on a large scale but on a limited budget. And it had to be done quickly, almost without preliminary research, without architects experienced in mass building of this kind, without well-defined town planning plans, without accurate forecasts about the size of the population in either the near or the more distant future. If all this is taken into consideration in addition to the difficulties that face housing project designers and planners throughout the world, we will readily understand that the thousands of residential buildings that have sprung up like mushrooms in Israel in the post-war years could not be shining examples of planning or architecture.

This is the first of two articles.



New semi-detached housing at Upper Tiberias (top), Kiryat Shmona (centre) and Kiryat Nazareth shows trend away from large blocks of flats.

Private Contractors Have Built to Tune of IL560m.

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAEL'S private building contractors have played a leading part in the huge construction effort of the past 11 years. They have put up 80,000 apartments at a cost of over IL560m. which represents 60 per cent of all the residential building that has been done; they have carried out IL300m. worth of construction for local authorities alone; and they have built thousands of industrial plants, commercial structures and publicly financed buildings.

All this activity has been directed and coordinated by the Federation of Building Contractors Associations in Israel, organized in 14 branches with 600 members and many more candidates who are only admitted after a check of the quality of their performance and their professional standards, in which any complaint by a tenant is liable to disqualify the candidate for membership.

Among the institutions set up by the Federation to solve some of the problems of building in Israel is its Economic Corporation, whose object is to initiate and carry out construction where the isolated contractor cannot take it on for lack of financing or of the required equipment. The Corporation makes bulk purchases, helps regulate the supply of building materials, and is now thinking in terms of acquiring manufacturing plants and quarries in order to prevent cornering and cartels.

Another part of the Corporation's programme has been to see to the acquisition of adequate land reserves for future construction, particularly in the Tel Aviv area. It also succeeded in persuading contractors to take on work in the south, and specifically in a large construction programme in Eilat. A good deal of attention has also been paid lately to wide mechanization.

To help members with credit, the Federation has set up its Otzar Hakablanim financing company, with a registered capital of IL750,000. It granted IL1.26m. in loans in the first year of its existence, and these rose to some IL4.5m. in the first nine months of 1959. To fulfil its functions adequately, the Institution would need at least IL10m.

In public affairs the Federation, consulted on the possibility of building for rent by the Lehman public committee appointed to inquire into the subject, gave its wholehearted approval and even expressed its readiness to carry on the construction involved, but although the committee's recommendations were submitted long ago nothing has been done. The same lot befell the Federation's requests to raise standards in the field of building contracting, by introducing licensing to see to it that those who undertake construction are professionally equipped for this.

Canned Food Changes Israelis' Eating Habits

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

CANNED food has become an established part of the average urban family's daily diet, according to executives of Tel Aviv's two leading self-service store companies. One of them reported that as much as 70 per cent of his company's total grocery department turnover came from its canned food range.

This change in eating habits, apparently still confined to urban areas, is believed to be linked to the increasing number of housewives working away from home. The emergence of self-service stores has also been a major break for the canning industry. They were probably the first to introduce organized sales of canned foodstuffs and to arouse the interest of the public in their convenience.

Finally, and perhaps to the largest extent, the canning industry is indebted to itself for its recovery. In the past two years its products have improved in appearance as well as in quality and especially in the range of foods offered, while prices have remained within range of most purses. Manufacturers appear to have realized that their reputation is their best investment.

The enthusiasm with which the public takes to new items appears to be directly correlated with the time they save on it. Thus only a die-hard core of conservative housewives still buys garden peas fresh, most women preferring the canned variety, especially as they come cheaper that way. Canners see no reason why the success of the humble pea should not be matched by other products, and according to recent sales figures sliced carrots and some types of stewed fruit are indeed about to repeat this achievement.

The family grocer rarely bothered to reprimand his wholesale agent for unattractive packaging, not to mention such trifles as incorrect labelling. In this connection the self-service stores, out for "shelf appeal," appear to have done the consumer a real service. However, this concern did not extend to the contents of the can. Today manufacturers have taken an interest in this too, attempting to achieve pleasing colours and uniform appearance as well as flavour.

Competitive Pricing

Our experts found it almost impossible to forecast the extent to which tinned food will replace fresh meat, fruit and vegetables in the next few years, but they attach a good deal of weight to competitive pricing. Indeed, some brands of canned fruit have dropped in price by as much as 40 per cent.

Mr. E. Lifshitz, Hamashbir's veteran cooperative store authority, foresees an important role for the canning industry in the exploitation of bumper crops and advises it to emulate the example of Swedish cooperatives by sending out mobile canning units to areas of plenty. If these canning campaigns were given adequate publicity, customers could place their orders on the spot through their stores and have them delivered directly. This would lower distribution costs and encourage the exploitation of canning for its original purpose — storing away the surpluses of the summer season for use in the lean winter months.

Cubism An Export Hit

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE good name of Israel has been brought to countless dinner tables and talk above them on three continents by the export of Telma soup cubes, a shape which because of the convenience with which it can be shipped is finding buyers as far apart as Rhodesia, Australia, the Belgian Congo and Scandinavia. "We think that it isn't the quality alone that explains our success this year. The packaging and labelling have helped a lot. These little cubes look neat and appealing. Of course, what's inside must stand up to these high expectations," Telma executives say. Their export gross runs into six digits for 1959. This encouraging advance makes the Telma technologists aim higher.

A great deal of work precedes the marketing of a ready soup. Housewives all over the world are known to be even harder to please than the most acid art critics. Telma employs a highly skilled chef who prepares the recipe, tells the technologist what he wants and expects to keep his creation intact when it is reconstituted in the consumer's plate. This requires endless quality control, rigorous testing, adherence to foreign specifications and regulations and conformance to the wishes of overseas importers with regard to packaging and labelling. And when a written report arrived last week from the Israel Consulate-General in Montreal which says that "Telma soups in cubes... always win the spotlight" at trade fairs such as the Canadian World Import Fair in October, then the team of food artists knows that it has scored.

Varied Menu

Export drive items like borsht, hummus with t'heena, mayonnaise, ice-cream powder and soy sauce are becoming as popular as the French Impressionists, and are a lot cheaper. Telma soups are supplied also in the more conventional foil bags or in tins for hotels and restaurants.

What's in A Can—Officially

By YOSEF GOELL
POST Economic Reporter

THE story goes that an attorney, defending the Coca Cola Company against a consumer who claimed he had found a dead insect inside the bottle, won his case by manfully chewing on the drowned roach in court, thereby apparently proving his contention that the plaintiff's health had not been adversely affected by the intruder.

The problem of food adulteration is not so one-sided or so clear as this case may have made it out to be. In essence the problem expresses itself in three main fields: the maintaining of agreed health and sanitary standards in the production, distribution and sale of foods; the setting and guaranteeing of homogeneous production standards and labelling.

The situation in the field of food adulteration today is a far cry from what it was a short while ago. There is unanimous agreement among Government officials and among manufacturers that the immediate cause was the competition that returned to the food industry following the austerity period. Gone—nearly completely—are the days when the contents of a can of coffee were a mystery to the housewife and sometimes even to the food chemist and when jam was mostly squash and saccharine.

Most progress has been made in raising the production standards in homogeneity and hygiene, and to the extent that problems remain, it is mainly among the hundreds of small plants which lack proper equipment, sufficient production space and appreciation of the importance of such standards.

Officials believe that further progress will be made as a result of the pressure of the export market. The higher standards of foreign buyers will, it is claimed, raise local production standards as well, as more and more firms are forced into the export market to enable them to make full and effective use of their new equipment. Chances are too that greater local competition, and the gradual rise in the standards of local consumers, will force out the small unsanitary producer.

Maintaining Check

Progress is also being made in overcoming the problem of mis-labelling. Examples of administrative action in this field by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry include prohibiting the use of the word chocolate on sweets not made completely from cocoa butter, or the use of labels showing a cow on cans in which the proportion of meat is below a certain minimum, or conversely the compulsory labelling in clear letters along the entire length of sausages of the actual content of the product.

The main food adulteration problem remains guaranteeing minimal health and sanitary standards in distribution and retail sale. Here officials are agreed that the major task is arousing the consumers' interest in demanding that shopkeepers insist on obtaining healthy and clean food products and themselves keep them that way until they are sold to the consumer. Here too it is hoped that increased competition will play its share in bringing recalcitrant shopkeepers into line.

In connection with this it has been noted that standards in shops close to the Tel Aviv supermarket have improved tremendously as a result of the new source of competition. The major battle, however, is still to be fought in this field in raising the standards of consumers themselves and in persuading them to stand up for their rights by refusing to buy substandard food products and by lodging complaints with the Ministries of Health and of Commerce and Industry against offending manufacturers, distributors and food retailers.

Revolution By Buyer's Market

THE packaging revolution in the food industry is mainly the outcome of the shift to a buyer's market, according to Mr. E. Propper, Managing Director of the Osem factory. Other elements are the liberalization of the import of packaging materials, and the domestic production of same.

We are a long way from the time when grocers simply refused packaged goods. Noodles, for instance, were sold in boxes or in sacks. Today, the consumer takes packaging for granted, although he still distrusts it if it is over-elaborate.

The good manufacturer gains from having his product properly packed, for this enables the public to distinguish between brands. Without proper packaging there can be no advertising, and self-service sales too are impossible without it.

The local production of polyethelene wrappers has been a boon to industrialists. They are best for export too, for they do not crack as some cellophane covers do. *E.S.*

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NORTH AFRICAN JEWRY BOASTS OF GLORIOUS, CONSTRUCTIVE HISTORY

By D. Abulafia Corcos

NORTH African Jewry has a history which is as instructive as it is captivating, for it acquaints us with the role — sometimes a great role — played by Africa's Jews in the events that have marked the development of our civilization, as well as with the tremendous contribution of this community to the greatness of Judaism.

However, the high points of this glorious past, along with the precious spiritual values of its legacy, are all too often forgotten today, even by North African Jewry itself, due to the circumstances as well as to certain misjudgments on the part of those who have taken in hand its education in the course of the past century. The misery in which the bulk of the population of the Arab lands is living has contributed not a little to this dimming of an ancient pride.

Yet apart from a small number of people who seek in the past a basis for our present and lessons for our future, few of us realize that this community has a past woven of great names and memorable events. It is nearly forgotten, for instance, that North Africa's Jews are the descendants of the rebels of Cyrenaica who nearly shook the power of Rome in the second century, after the latter had put down the Judean insurrection; that in the seventh century, together with their brethren in Spain, they planned to make Spain a Jewish state; or that an independent Jewish kingdom existed in a Sahara oasis until the year 1500 and only went down in battle.

Varied Roles

Except for a few scholars, almost no one is aware of the greatness and scope of the religious, philosophic and poetic literary contribution of North Africa's Jews, of their political and diplomatic role, of the efforts they deployed to bring back to Judaism the converts it had lost to the Spanish inquisition, of their peculiar contribution in building a bridge between the Christian and the Moslem worlds, out of conviction as well as for the sake of the welfare of their brethren.

Jews accompanied the Phoenicians who came to trade on the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of North Africa probably even before the birth of Carthage. It is definitely known that when one of Alexander's generals became master of Egypt, he settled a number of Jews from Palestine in Cyrenaica in 320 B.C.E. to bolster his rule there. This community, which included shepherds, cultivators, soldiers, traders and even produced philosophers and historians such as Jason of Cyrene, rose against Rome in terrible wrath in the second century, threatening its very existence. Vanquished and tracked down, they took refuge among the peoples of the desert. Later, reinforced by large numbers of local converts, they progressively moved on toward the coasts of what are today Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, where they ultimately settled.

Judaism and Christianity met in Carthage. The followers of Jesus made their first converts in the synagogues, but on African soil, impregnated by the Phoenician culture, even these proselytes remained half-Jews. When Judaism reached its peak, and absorbed the Phoenician world during the first four or five centuries of the common era, it found a fertile soil for expansion among Christians and pagans. Then, when the Christian church took over the sword of Rome the numerous Berber tribes converted to Judaism remained faithful to their new religion despite the persecutions.

Toward the end of the seventh century, barely 20 years before the Moslem invasion of North Africa, the Jews of Morocco had reached such strength and power that they planned to help their brethren in Spain establish a Jewish kingdom there. The Christians found out this plot and visited slaughter on their Jews, but those of North Africa were soon to have their revenge. They reinforced the Arab armies that invaded Spain under the general of Jewish origin for whom Gibraltar is named — Tarik.

Yet the Jews of the Aures mountains in south-east Algeria had conducted a heroic resistance against the invading Arabs. It did not end until the death of their queen, the Kahena, whom a historian has called the Berber Deborah. The Jews defended fiercely their religious and political independence, and often the Moslems found it worth their while to conciliate them rather than to fight them, for they possessed valuable talents: in the harbours they were traders and navigators, in the interior, shepherds and cultivators; and they set off a civilization that gave Judaism, between the years 800 and 1150, some of its purest glories with names such as Yehuda ibn-Koreish of Tahort, Youssouf ibn-Amran of the Tafilelt, or Moses Dral, also from a region bordering on the Sahara.

At the great capital of Kairwan, in what is now Tunisia, Jewish scholars established the world centre of Jewish culture. In the tenth century, however, this distinction was taken over by Fez. It is there that the great philologists Dunash ibn-Librat (ben Lovrat) and Yehuda ibn-Hayouj flourished, and it is from there that the future Gaon Samawil ibn-Hofni, set off for the East, and the future light of Spain, Ishaq al-Fassi, for Europe. About 1050, after the death of his teachers, Hananiel ben Uzziel and Nissim ben Ya'acov ibn-Shahin of Kairwan, al-Fassi became the greatest rabbinical authority of a period when great names were inscribed in Jewish history by the score, in Africa as in Spain.

A new period of efflorescence began for the Jews of the Maghreb in the middle of the 12th century, when a new Moslem power originating in the Sahara took over North Africa and stemmed for a time the Christian advance in Spain. One of the kings of this tolerant dynasty, Ali ben Youssef ibn-Tashfin, had two Jewish ministers, and his private physician was a Jew as well. Unfortunately, this dynasty was overthrown soon afterward by the fanatic Almohads from the Atlas, who forced the Jews to choose between conversion and extermination.

Rambam in Fez

This was the period when the Rambam took refuge with his family in Fez, dwelling there for quite some time before leaving for Egypt and Tiberias, where he was to die. Among the many other eminent Jews who emigrated at the same time, unable to countenance this suppression of their spiritual life, was an exquisite Fassi poet, Yehuda ibn-Abbas, the author of the religious poem, "Et Sh'arei Ratzon l'Hipatah," and a scholar, Youssouf ibn-Aknin, who became the astronomer of the Prince of Cairo. Ibn Aknin was one of the Rambam's favourite students, for whom he is said to have written his "Guide for the Perplexed."

The Almohadic persecutions had a tragic effect on the mores and the intellectual life of the Jews of North Africa. It is from this date that they adopted many Moslem customs and superstitions, largely abandoning the lofty sentiments which so many had cherished till then. But there did remain an elite. New schools were set up in Morocco in the 14th century, producing such names as that of the great Jewish philosopher, Yehuda ben Nissim ibn Malka. Some of the North African families of the time produced great statesmen, but the Moslem historians attempted to reduce their stature, for decadence was setting in among the Moors. Unable to tolerate being governed by such great men as Ibn-Roksha or Haroun ibn Battas, they put them to death. When Haroun was assassinated in 1470, most of the Jewish community of Fez perished with him.

The massacres of the Jews of Seville and Majorca spurred a great many of their compatriots to take refuge in North Africa between 1380 and 1400. Saul Astruc Hacohen became physician to the King of Tlemcen where the Sasportas, descendants of the illustrious Nachmanides, also settled down. Among other great names of the period who settled down in Algiers were Rabbi Itzhak ben Sheshet Barfat, the greatest Talmud scholar of his day, and Rabbi Shimon ben Tzemah Duran, who set himself the task of raising the intellectual level of his brethren.

However, it was not until the expulsion of the Jews of Spain in 1492 that the life and manners of North Africa's Jews underwent a revolutionary change.

This immigration coincided with the destruction of the world's last independent Jewish state, established at the Saharan oasis of Touat in what is now south-west Algeria by successive waves of Jews from the east. The first of these is believed to have reached Touat even before the common era, while the second and more important was made up of camel driving nomads whose exact origin is uncertain but who are known to have introduced the camel in North Africa, where it was completely unknown in antiquity. It is also believed that a large number of the Jewish migrants to Touat were remnants of the Cyrenaican revolt of the second century. Finally, in the seventh century, their ranks were swelled by thousands of new arrivals from Arabia, where Mohammed made war on the Jews.

Jewish State

Thus inured to war and the hardships of desert life, the Jews of Touat established a solid state founded on many a Saharan oasis—and which they introduced to the culture of palm dates—on the desert trade which they pushed down to Sudan. Their religious influence on the surrounding areas was so pronounced that traces of it subsist to this very day.

Touat fell, but to the north the Jewish communities went through another period of bloom. Their cultural elite, broadened and strengthened by the arrivals from Spain, survived with remarkable obstinacy the dynastic changes and sporadic bursts of anarchy that shook the Moorish kingdoms and provinces, the territories that the Turks were to occupy and the little independent principalities that rose and fell throughout the region.

Until the first quarter of the 19th century, the Maghreb remained the region where conditions were most favourable to the Jews, who became the link between Europe and the slumbering Moslem world. Europe scorned the Jews, but had to honour them as ambassadors of the Sultan of Morocco — and in the end it came to respect them for their sterling qualities. At the beginning of the 16th century—at the very time Samuel Valensi was organizing a little army made up exclusively of Jews for his master, the king of Fez — a few miles away, on the Atlantic coast, Itzhak Benzemirou delivered the Portuguese besieged at Safi with two ships manned by a mere 200 Jewish fighting men.

The Benzemirous were a remarkable family of Spanish origin that played an important role in Jewish history from the 14th to the 16th centuries, and Jews and Moslems hold their graves in reverence in Safi to this day. When the King of the Portuguese, who had expelled the Jews, promulgated an edict encouraging their settlement in the coastal regions of Morocco where a sort of Portuguese protectorate had been established, Abraham Benzemirou, Itzhak's brother, visited Portugal. The King appointed him not only Chief Rabbi of his community, but also official intermediary between himself and Morocco's Moslem chiefs.

Famous Families

Another great 16th century family that merits attention were the Pallaches. The privateer Samuel Pallach, ambassador of Morocco to the Netherlands, was one of the founders of the Jewish community of Amsterdam.

In the same century, Ya'acov Sasportas, a native of Oran who became Rabbi of Marrakesh and Salee, was entrusted with another mission by the King of Morocco — this time to Spain, which was still burning its Jews at the stake. With Menasseh ben Israel, Ya'acov Sasportas was then delegated to request from Cromwell that the Jews be admitted to England. He later became the first Rabbi of London's new Jewish community, among which his scholarship gained him great prestige; and it was he who undertook, together with his Moroccan friends Daniel Toledano and Aaron Siboni, the historic fight against the Shabtai Tzvi movement that threatened to destroy Judaism.

In the 18th century, the Moroccan families of Ibn Attar, Azoulay, Coriat, d'Avila and many others associated their names with Jewish culture; and closer to us in time, the Sebags and the Guedallas of Mogador, related to Sir Moses Montefiore, contributed to his efforts to allow the world's Jews to live in dignity.

From such a perspective, one begins to realize the contribution of the spiritual and cultural leadership of the Jews of the Maghreb to the fame of Judaism and to its content. The fact that the Jews of North Africa have now arrived in this country without the remnants of this leadership has contributed not a little to their disorganization, but it is not likely that the elite will tarry in recognizing what is its real homeland.

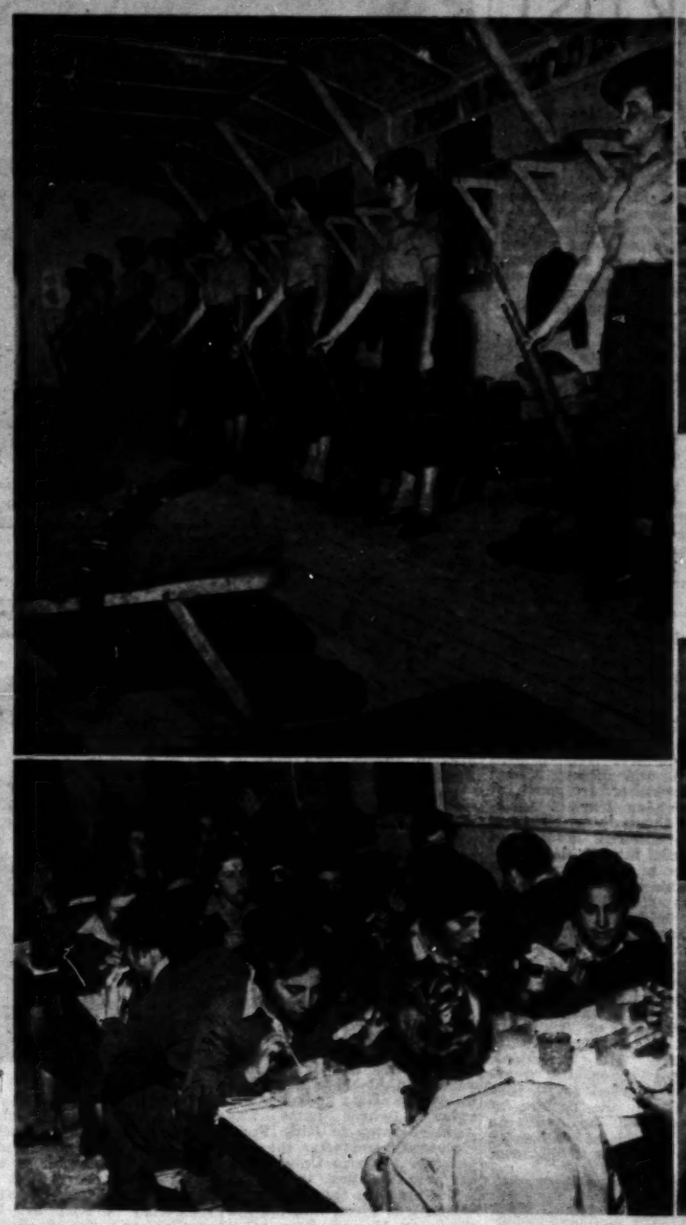
Hilde Lilienfeld Shows Ceramics

MRS. Lilienfeld's exhibition of art pottery at her residence in Ahuza is marked by a wide variety of form and design which, whether hand or wheel turned, gives an impression of easy moulding. Glazes, green, brown, grey, light purple, and reddish brown, are not loud, while lines are simple, modulated by folds and indentations, by a pronounced curve breaking into regularity and, in one instance, by a broken handle line to a jug.

The artist's work must, however, be judged on its range of design. Proportions are generally good, less in the common objects of ceramics but most successful where her starting conception is carried to its conclusion with imagination. I am not referring to obvious ideas, e.g. a pleasing ashtray in the shape of an ancient lamp or a bird's head ewer spout. Instead, many suggestions emanate from sea shells which are then magnified and, particularly, from plant forms. Such pieces, well balanced, possess character. For a very satisfactory functionalism (the massiveness, unusual for this artist, also serves a purpose), there is a *Hannukiyya* in the form of a circular ascending wall, so that the candles are placed in two planes, connected by a free-standing *shamash*.

H.

★ GIRLS TAKE ARMY'S TASKS IN STRIDE ★



Girl soldiers in training are as smart as boys, sometimes wind up instructing them at lectures. Appetites are healthy but there is plenty of work to keep the figure.

Photos by Ilani

An Israel Artist in Thailand

By HEDO FORRESTER

YOU meet the most interesting animals as you drive through the Siamese countryside.

One morning, as we rode along, an elephant came bearing down on us. On his head sat a Buddhist medicant priest, draped in his yellow robe, his shaven head protected by a white umbrella. My husband stopped the car to take a picture, and, wanting to be in it, I walked up to put some money into the priest's silver begging bowl. As I reached up, I had to avoid the elephant's trunk. The priest bent down toward me with a dignified expression on his face. Embarrassed, I tried to curtsy and retreated toward the car, realizing I must have been a funny sight.

• • •

ALL the dogs in Thailand seem to spend their days lying in the middle of the highway. Upon hearing your hoot, they will awake, shake their tail, scratch themselves thoroughly and only then amble away with great effort to the edge of the road.

Two of these wretched creatures once put in an appearance at our home. The cook thought that they belonged to the house, and we thought that they belonged to the cook. But there they were, and as food was no problem, we fed them, washed them and I took them to the vet for injections. A few weeks later their mange-eaten skin had covered with shiny fur, and they had become handsome, faithful pets. They kept the yard and the house safe from snakes and intruders.

Minah birds and "walking" fish — some of the creatures in Hedo's Bangkok garden.

When our family was augmented by a baby langur, one of the dogs, a bitch, became a real mother to the little monkey. She played with him, cleaned him and gave him joy-rides on her back. But the monkey's only love was his master, for whom he would wait all day on the screened porch where he had his little basket. As soon as he spotted my husband's car, he would start singing plaintively, and when the master appeared on the porch, he would grab his foot and march behind him into the garden, where everyone enjoyed the cool hour before sundown. There we had an informal cocktail at which all the pets took part: the dogs, the monkey, and our cat Yupin, which means "pretty girl." She had eyes like big blue sapphires, and her fur was the colour of a coffee milkshake.

Over our heads Tic-tac, my tame squirrel, sat in the coconut tree. I bought it at the Sunday market, and it was as big as my hand. One day, it chose to hide upon me where ladies slip their love-letters. When I pulled him out, I had the misfortune of keeping part of his bushy tail in my hand. It tore like tissue-paper. After this incident, it distrusted me, built itself a nest in the tree and only visited us three times a day for its meals: a small bowl of milk and some fruit.

• • •

ALMOST every house in Bangkok has a pond; the *klong*. Ours was full with fish and turtles. In the rainy season, walking fish came out of the water and flapped around in the flower-beds. The abundance of life in the water worried us. Where would it all go in the dry season? We made arrangements for a clean-out. One morning a splashing noise woke me, four men were beating the water with bamboo sticks. Then I saw another man jump into the water and swim across. Soon after that, a net was pulled out and it was so full of fish that it looked as if the *klong* was giving birth to an enormous body.

The Thais prepare their fish in a hundred different ways. One can see children in the street nibble at dried fish much in the way our youngsters lick lollipops. Another way is to put the fish, cut up, in tightly covered small earthen bowls which are buried in the ground for eight months. When it is dug out, it has become a thick pink paste which is — believe it or not — quite tasty and consists of pure protein.

• • •

OUR lawn was also honoured by a flock of Minah birds. They walk bow-legged and are not at all beautiful. But they are tame and clever and it is easy to teach them to speak. Some of our friends had amazing results: the birds learned to make fluent speeches for all occasions. Of course our friends got very attached to the birds and wanted to take them home. But Minah birds almost never survive transportation.

We preferred our birds untrained. Their natural way of talking sounded to us like Siamese, which we could never learn. One of my excuses was that I am not good at singing, for the Siamese language has five different singing tones. But that did not worry us. We liked and understood the Thais' music and dancing, their friendly smile and their kind generosity. That is what you find in Thailand when you look and listen to it.

An exhibition of drawings of Thailand by "Hedo" will be opened at the "Atelier 97" in Jerusalem tomorrow evening.

Hava Neuman

THE Artists Pavilion (Alharizi Street, Tel Aviv) is given over to a collection of paintings (oil, gouache and watercolour) by Hava Brzezinska-Neuman of Bat Yam. Originally from Lodz, Poland, she has been living in Israel for about ten years, shows at collective exhibitions and had a solo show at the Katz Galleries in 1950.

Most of the works on view are watercolour sketches of the countryside which Mrs. Neuman depicts in an assured manner, using a high-keyed palette and a lively, almost too lively brush stroke. Her work is clearly based on a good academic training, especially to be noted in her portraits and figure studies. As far as the reviewer is concerned the best work is the still life (No. 28 — watercolour) with a bowl of flowers as its central *motif*. This is a charming colour arrangement, nicely composed and painted with graceful fluency.

The exhibition as a whole suffers from being too big; the painter tends to render all her subjects in much the same way so that there is a feeling of monotony and repetition.

S.W.

READER'S LETTER

Children's Portraits' Were Aimed at Character

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with astonishment your Haifa critic's observations concerning the children's exhibition "Self-Portrait without a Mirror" (your issue of November 27). I was surprised at his misunderstanding the idea of this exhibition.

The children never knew nor intended to draw a likeness of themselves! These pictures are the outcome of one single drawing lesson, the sole intention of which was to teach the child the right way to draw a head. Rather than give the whole class a superficial pattern for everyone to copy, I pointed out to them the differences in every individual. The children were advised to touch their own faces, as a way to finding their own solutions. It came as a surprise to the pupils and to me that a very high percentage of the pictures showed a likeness to their creators.

We all know that our handwriting contains our whole inner self but very specialized training in graphology is needed to understand and analyse it. This exhibition shows even the unschooled average onlooker, that obviously everything we create freely with our hands also has to be self-expression, without our even realizing it. Moreover, these pictures show that even in one such single experiment, the likeness is not only outward but a very true picture of the child's emotional state and character, and has nothing to do with "introspection" or "self-analysis."

Few children in this age group (10-13) would ever have sufficient courage and self-confidence to try a real self-portrait and no teacher should challenge them to do it. It seems to me that your critic did not read the explanation in the catalogue.

Yours, etc.

JUDITH BLUMENTHAL

Tel Aviv, November 28.

Critic's Reply

After reading Mrs. Blumenthal's explanation, I still hold that, when the children were advised to touch their own faces, their minds were orientated to themselves and to memories of seeing themselves in the mirror earlier that morning.

The lesson that everything we create freely is a self-expression, without our even realizing it, would just as easily be explained to the children by showing them variations between their different renderings of any outside subject (which Mrs. Blumenthal called, and it is my turn to be surprised, a superficial pattern). I am not an educator, but if I were, I would be afraid that even such an explanation might produce premature self-consciousness in children of the 10-13 age group.

H.

NEW PLAY AT CHILDREN'S THEATRE

JERUSALEM'S Urim Theatre is preparing a play on little Moses choosing the burning coals instead of the gold when Pharaoh put him to the test. This four-act version of the story, written by Rachel Mintz, a Paris Jewish writer, and directed by Dania Levin, the theatre's Director, will be staged at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium on Monday, December 7.

"Tree of Life"

Drawing by a 14-year-old from the exhibition of paintings by students of the Hebrew University secondary school. The show will open at the Jerusalem Artists' House on Sunday.

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PORTRAIT of the ARTIST

By Philip Toynbee

JAMES JOYCE, by Richard Ellman. Oxford University Press. 63s.

"I DON'T know whether my husband is a genius, but I'm sure of one thing, there is nobody like him." This magnificent biography shows that Nora Joyce was right in believing that her husband was unique, but it also shows that his uniqueness took a paradoxical form. In one sense, and an important one, Joyce was unique because everybody was like him. He was not a universal genius, on Goethe's model; he was a dozen ordinary men inhabiting a single mind and body, with each quality of all of them heightened to an excess which bred unique perceptions and abilities.

Thus he was a proud man who could also be obsequious; he was a near-drunkard whose sobrieties of temperament were conspicuous; he was a great clown, and grimly humourless; he was contemptuous of money, yet constantly and cunningly preoccupied with getting it; he was both naïve and sophisticated; he was exceptional both in his kindness and in his cruelty; he was rich and poor, even at the same time; he was a patriot and an anti-patriot; he was both dirty-minded and prudish; he was a gay and sociable companion, but also a recluse; he was self-pitying and heroically long-suffering; he was a coward and a brave man, a dandy and a scarecrow.

James Joyce as a child, with his mother and father; one of the pictures from the book "James Joyce."

Daunting Task

Mr. Ellman's task was a daunting one, and he has been miraculously successful in keeping the whole of his subject before our eyes from start to finish. The result is that this long account of an apparently uneventful life is the most interesting new book that I have read for several years.

The problem in all biographies of very great men is to find and maintain the tone which suits the subject. Most books of this kind err by adulation or by the perennial desire to cut down a giant to size — to our own size. But Mr. Ellman treats Joyce as the best of his personal friends treated him; with affection, great respect, sympathy and humour:

> These men were well-to-do and they agreed readily to take lessons in English from Joyce, in some instances not because they wanted to learn the language but because they wanted to help him discreetly. (He would have been quite open to indiscreet help.)

Or: —

> He probably did not expect Rome to please him, but to be dissatisfied with Rome is a grander destiny than to be dissatisfied with Trieste.

When this tone is combined with an affectionate respect for Joyce as a man and a brilliant critical respect for his work the result is likely to be a fine book.

There are many photographs, some of them published for the first time, and these, too, reveal the protean nature of this astonishing man. On a single page we see the young Joyce as a tough working man, a *fin de siècle* aesthete, and a Dublin clerk disguised as a student. Later he achieves the status of a central European intellectual, Mephistopheles and a sensitive businessman.

Joyce's Court

All this, of course, was revealed in Joyce's work. In a fine passage of criticism Mr. Ellman writes that "... Joyce's court is, like Dante's or Tolstoy's, always in session. *The initial and determining act of judgment in his work is the justification of the commonplace* (my italics) ... Joyce was the first to endow an urban man of no importance with heroic consequence."

He was not, of course, a man of no importance, though he was insatiably urban. But the interest we take in his life springs very largely from the interest he took in so much that is normally regarded as uninteresting. (It is only an *initial* disappointment to find that he made up for this by being very bored by so much that we regard as interesting. The visual arts; nearly all non-operatic music; the beauties of nature; politics; much great literature, both of the past and of the present; psychology — all these large and alluring topics signally failed to allure him.)

He was an appallingly bad poet — worse, I think, than Mr. Ellman allows; and was still writing bad late-Victorian verse when he was half-way through "Finnegans Wake." He was not the least interested in the new writing of his own contemporaries, even of his friends. Pound, Eliot, Proust and the later Yeats meant nothing at all to him, and the only reference to Picasso is one of envious contempt. When he thought that he might die before finishing "Finnegans Wake" he insisted that James Stephens should complete it for him. This was not because he respected Stephens' mind, or his work, but because he and Stephens had been born in Dublin at the same hour of the same day, and because Stephens' name combined his own with that of his created *alter ego*.

These miscellaneous facts are the kind which limit the man, and give him the contours of reality, and of humanity. He was not so protean that his face and personality vanish in contradictions and ambiguities. Indeed his most astonishing achievement is to be so many things and so many persons and yet to be so much of an individual, so pungently himself.

In his middle age Proust retired from his material into a cork-lined room: Joyce retired from his material into voluntary exile, at the age of twenty-two. The remaining thirty-six years of his life were devoted to keeping alive in order to write about the previous twenty-two. Or rather they were devoted to keeping alive in such a way, and with such necessary acquisitions of knowledge, that he should be able to write fully about the first twenty-two years.

Knowledge v. Experience

And it was *knowledge* which he was acquiring all this time and not experience. He did not grow from Stephen into Bloom, from Shem into Earwicker. He had been, before he left Ireland, both Stephen and Bloom, Shem and Earwicker. He must, of course, have learned something about himself from having children, and from the fearful fate of his daughter. He must have learned new things about human anguish from the distress and semi-blindness of his last years. But there is, through all the post-exilic years, an element in Joyce which marks him off from all the characters who appeared in him and from all other writers of equivalent stature. He had ceased to experience. His affections, his convivialities, his quarrels, his depressions — they were all on the surface of his life. For he was no longer the least interested in the processes of his own mind and heart. He had already done all the introspection that he needed, and what was left was to make use of it and to adorn it, substantiate it, with new information about the outer world.

James Joyce with his family in Paris in 1939.

All this we may deduce from this excellent book, and each of us much more, according to the nature of his curiosity. Two minor objections remain. We are told hardly anything about Joyce's methods of work; and to describe Svevo's "Confessions of Zeno" as "a novel about a man desperately trying to give up smoking" shows that Mr. Ellman has never read the greatest comic novel of the century after Ulysses."

(Copyright)

CARLO CARRA: "S. Giorgio in Venice"
From the current exhibition of Contemporary Italian Paintings at the Bezalel Museum.

Taha Hussein at 70

Egypt's Nobel Prize Aspirant

By Elisha Khazoum

IT is perhaps no coincidence that the two greatest figures in ancient and modern Arabic literature were blind from childhood. Both Al-Ma'arri (died 957) and Taha Hussein (born 1889), the poor blind village boy who became the doyen of Arabic letters and the Minister of Education in Egypt, were destined to see and tell of things invisible to Arab eyes. Both helped to instil new values into Arabic letters and purge Arab thinking of the centuries-old dross.

Taha Hussein was born seventy years ago in Magaghgha, a small village in Upper Egypt. In 1902 he entered the theological university of Al-Azhar and went on to the Egyptian University (whose name was changed later to King Fuad University and after the Revolution to Cairo University). He was the first to receive a doctorate at this university which was given him for his thesis on Ma'arri. Soon after he was sent by the Egyptian Government to study in France, where he remained until 1917 when he received another degree for his work on Ibn Khaldun, the eminent Moslem sociologist and historian. Thenceforth many universities vied in honouring him, but he was especially gratified when, in 1950, he received honorary doctorates from the Universities of Oxford and Athens.

During his sojourn in Paris he lived in a pension in the Latin Quarter where his landlord's daughter became his reader and amanuensis. She returned with him to Egypt as Madame Hussein, remaining ever since his "guardian angel," who led him, as he says in his autobiography "The Stream of Days" (translated into 15 languages, including English and Hebrew), from "darkness into light, from loneliness to joy, from misery to felicity, from despair to hopefulness, from poverty to wealth, and from wretchedness to happiness and calm of mind."

Taha has 40 books to his credit, besides innumerable articles and discourses. Almost everything that he wrote is characterized by that elegance which he assiduously learned from his French masters, and with it all his arguments are as easy and persuasive as his style is graceful and racy.

TAHA HUSSEIN

In more ways than one he was the founder of a school, a school of thought, a school of criticism and above all a school of style. For if anything, it is due to his all-pervasive influence that a revolution in style has been effected and the death-blow dealt to the ponderousness of Arabic letters. True, Arabic style after him has often been debased and debauched to a remarkable degree, but no one has ever reverted to what Matthew Arnold once lumped up together as "Asiatic style" which he defined as prose "barbarously rich and overloaded."

The Arab renaissance that was ushered when Napoleon's guns first sounded has witnessed many writers of merit, but Taha towers above them all. It was he who first introduced scientific criticism into Arabic letters, when earlier the only mode of literary criticism was, and in many ways still is, either high-flown praise or outright denunciation. Above all, he instilled a spirit of decency and fair play into the Egyptian press which was apparent till that fateful July day in 1952, when the achievement of 30 years' toil was nullified at one stroke. His literary monthly "The Egyptian Scribe" was one of the glories of the Egyptian renaissance and no country in the Middle East could boast of a similar publication of the same standard and taste.

"Age of Taha Hussein"

During these long years he has so much stamped his thoughts and personality on the public and the literary life of Egypt that in the generations to come, when his country shall know better days, the quarter century that preceded the Revolution may come to be known as the Age of Taha Hussein. For those were the brave days when, with more than a measure of impunity, the sage and mentor of Egypt challenged all the cherished and time-honoured beliefs of his compatriots, revolted against traditionalism of any sort, attacked ignorance and superstition, fought bigotry and fanaticism and waged unremitting war against all who stood in the way of Egypt's progress.

Nevertheless, the born iconoclast often had to pay a high price for his indomitable courage. His troubles in public life date from the twenties when he was dismissed from his office at the University for voicing such doubts as to whether Abraham and Ishmael had ever been in Mecca. "If such things could happen to a scholar whose patriotism and zeal for his country's progress were recognized by thousands of his countrymen," commented the eminent English Orientalist Professor Guillaume, "what hopes have lesser men of following the dictates of reason and conscience?"

Yet he succeeded in weathering all the storms but that of Nasser's revolution before which he seems to have quailed. The writer suddenly began to appear in the new garb of the philosopher of Arab nationalism. Thus, whereas in 1955-6 he refused to lend credence to any news not emanating from the Soviet bloc, he has of late attacked with equal alacrity Kassem's regime and Communism in Iraq. He who has waged relentless warfare for 40 years against all writers who cannot "resist the temptation to prostitute their talent to political pressure," is now the foremost among those who are yielding to such pressure. The writer who dedicated his books to those who "burn for the desire of justice" and who "spend sleepless nights in fear of the law" now spends his time in writing pseudo-philosophical articles on nationalism as expounded by Nasser's regime, going so far as to assert that "belief in God stems from the belief in Arab nationalism."

Egyptians Not Orientals

Yet this man on many occasions termed as "indefensible absurdity the notion that the Egyptians are or ever were Orientals at all." Under all modes of foreign domination, including Moslem rule, which he asserted was hated and resisted all the time like any other domination, Egypt succeeded in asserting its identity. Over and over again he repudiated the self-imposed task of successive Egyptian Governments to unify all Arab countries under Egypt, proclaiming that the overwhelming majority of Egyptians have no Arab blood in their veins but are the direct descendents of the ancient Egyptians:

> "We may sooner destroy the pyramids and all the ancient relics that adorn the Egyptian and the world museums than forgo our Pharaonism. The Egyptian is Pharaonic before he is an Arab. Egypt today is very much like the Egypt of yesterday. Pharaonic to the core."

All this is now forgotten. Now to him the idea of God and literature stems from Arab nationalism, and everything must be subservient to it. His utterances on the subject now grace the headlines of all the Egyptian papers, and all are demanding for their hero the Nobel Prize for literature for which his name was put forward at least twice, in 1949 and afterwards as late as 1956. (His friend André Gide once recommended that he be awarded it.) Each time the name of another author is mentioned, it is attacked as a Zionist institution which cannot countenance the honouring of an Arab and giving him his due. Only a lone voice was heard last year in the Lebanon, claiming that the Arabs would be well advised to cease clamouring for the prize. In the article published in the Lebanese literary monthly "Al-Adib," unfavourable comparison was made between the standard of world writing and that of the Arabs, and in this balance even Taha Hussein was found sadly wanting.

Be that as it may, Dr. Hussein is one day likely to win the coveted prize. The indisputable fact remains that Taha Hussein is still "the blind man who gave light to Egypt," even though this light has now been considerably dimmed. But it is not just for this reason that the Egyptian Government last month awarded him the Republic's Prize of £E2,500.

Medley of Romantic Memories

SUMMER IN GALILEE by Juliette Balsadi Levy. Faber and Faber, London, 1959. 25s.

By Paula Arnold

AGAIN and again one wonders who the manuscript readers of the great publishers are, and why manuscripts are not dealt with by those who have some knowledge of the subject. Two years ago a reputable London and Canadian house published a naturalist's impressions of Palestine which contained gross errors on nearly every page. Style and construction of a travel book are partly a matter of taste, so I will not consider them in this connection. But grammar is not, and the book under review has not even had mistakes in syntax ironed out.

Naive Young Woman

It is a medley of memories, written after two stays of some months each time by a very naive, very impressionable and wholly ignorant young woman, a faddist filled to the brim with superstitions, quite incapable of distinguishing between truth and fiction, and, in fact, unwilling to look for truth. I quote one characteristic paragraph: "Among the Bedouin of Toobah are families of black Arabs. They did not seem to marry with (sic) the lighter complexioned Bedouins, for the many black children that I saw as we passed ... were of a very distinctive type. Formerly I had met with several of the black Arabs when shopping in Rosh Pinna (not one name is correctly spelled — *P.A.*) and they had all been of massive build, very different from the slender graceful Bedouins. It is a fact that Bedouin Arabs have black slaves to serve them, but the Toobah negroes must long ago have been made free men, for they and their children walked around with proud bearing."

Facts and Fantasy

If Mrs. Levy had some inkling of how to get at facts, she could have found out that not only is there intermarriage between the Bedu and their erstwhile slaves, but that one of the most attractive qualities of the Bedu and the Fellaheen both is their refusal to recognize any colour bar at all. Of course the "fact" of slavery nowadays goes only for Arabia (where Mrs. Levy has never been), not for Palestine even under the Turk. There has been no such thing here for more than a hundred years.

It is quite true, as English reviews have already pointed out, that Mrs. Levy has something lovable about her, in her very ingenuous and wrongheaded confidence in herself, in her assurance that readers will be interested in the colour of the balloons she bought for her children and other world-shaking details. In a more sophisticated book you would speak of padding, but I am sure no such thought entered Mrs. Levy's mind.

What is of course more serious is that with superb assurance she gives her opinions as facts. Though brought up in the Jewish faith, she knows very little about it, telling us, for instance — not that it matters much, but it just shows—that Yom Kippur "*generally falls about* a week after the New Year." To her, Rabbis and Hassidim are sects; she has the names of animals all wrong; she seems to equate the pound sterling to the Israel pound, thus arriving at the sad result that one single date costs fourpence; she thinks Hebron is in Galilee; she has Khamseens blowing in August; salamanders crawling up the walls of her boarding-house; a huge snake comes into the house and rushes up to her bed to sting her.

Irresponsible Meanderings

Mrs. Levy tells us that she is of Turko-Jewish ancestry, brought up in Manchester, and converted to Christianity. She spent two summers in Israel, one in 1950 as a girl, in a kibbutz in northern Galilee. And one seven years later with two small children on the shores of the Kinneret, living frugally in a modest boarding-house. She is a wanderer, a vegetarian and herbalist, and she has already written several books on her travels. What is sad is that her irresponsible meanderings are seriously read by serious people after having been seriously reviewed in serious journals.

The high price of the book is due to 15 pages of photographs taken by the author, good but neither striking nor new except for one depicting a goat on the shore of the lake, which reminds you forcibly of Leigh Hunt's "Scapegoat."

Israel Books Breach Dykes of Holland

By H. BOAS

THE book version of the Israel film "Hill 24 Does Not Answer" was published in Holland last week. The author is given as "Segen-Mishne."

The publisher, Mr. H. Meulenhoff, of Amsterdam, told me that he was not allowed to disclose the identity of the author. But he revealed that the writer is a non-Jewish Dutch journalist and author, who visited Israel some time ago. The illustrations for the book are taken from the film. Translations of the novel into other languages are in preparation.

The novel was presented at a press conference in Amsterdam, in the presence of the Israel Consul-General, Dr. R. Migdal. The ceremony was followed by the first showing of the re-issue of the film, which will play here during the next few weeks.

In addition to this novel, three translations of novels about Israel have been published in Holland during the past few weeks. They are "Exodus" by Leon Uris, "New Face in the Mirror" by Yael Dayan (in Dutch carrying the sensational title "I Sleep with my Rifle") and Robert St. John's biography of David Ben-Gurion.

One of the leading Dutch dailies, "Het Parool," is now serializing a Dutch translation of Mr. Ben-Gurion's autobiography.

Three Translations

These novels have all been published by different non-Jewish publishers, and the translators of the last three novels are all non-Jews. But it seems that at a time when novels about the Second World War are selling for little more than the price of old paper, novels about Israel's Army are much in demand.

Stark Realities Of Wartime Horrors

A CAT IN THE GHETTO, by Rachmil Bryks. Bloch Publishing Co., N.Y. 160 pp. $3.75.

THE two long and two short sketches in this volume, though set in the form of stories, are clearly the personal experiences of the author in the Nazi-encompassed ghetto of Lodz and the death camp of Auschwitz. Their very slightness, the almost matter-of-fact manner of their writing, tells more of what can happen to human beings, of the ignominious — or heroic — way in which men, women — and children — react to circumstances unthinkable but nevertheless happening in our day. Mass statistics can have no impact on the imagination. To tell of six million Jews coldbloodedly and systematically slaughtered has no real meaning. But to read of people struggling for the ownership of a cat because it may be exchanged for a loaf of bread or the scrapings from the bottom of a soup bowl rends the heart, as hearts should be rended, even today, nearly 20 years after the event.

For this the stories should be read and read again, and more should be written. It is only a pity that this book has been so poorly translated (from the Yiddish) and that the publishers allowed it to be put through the press by somebody who seems to be almost illiterate.

S.C.H.

WORLD JEWRY

The English-Language monthly of the Diaspora

Published in London

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WORLD JEWRY

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew ...

WHEN William Lichtman returned home from World War II he became aware of anti-Semitism in his native New York. After having flown for the AAF and the RAF, he decided to use his technical knowledge to help strengthen Israel's infant air force. This is the gist of Lichtman's biography Bein Hamagen V'hatzlav בין המגן והחרב (Between the Shield — of David — and the Cross, from the English by Nurit Reines, Hadar, IL3.500).

◆◆◆

THE Israel Air Force is constantly streamlining its training methods. New recruits are getting better training, while "old hands" are continually being given advanced instruction. At the same time the air force publishes a steady stream of literature, the latest of which is Hameni'a Hasfooni המניע הסילוני (The Jet Propulsion Engine, Air Force Instruction Publications, IL-6.500) by S'gan-Aluf Ze'ev Segal. This is an introduction to the mechanics and structure of the latest jet airplanes.

◆◆◆

IN his preface to the Hebrew edition of Divrei Y'mei Tzarfat דברי ימי צרפת (Histoire de la France, translated by Leah Waltz-Cohen, Masada, IL11.800), André Maurois stresses the problems common both to Israel and France and asserts that just as France has been able to overcome all obstacles in the way of her development and independence, so will Israel.

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MOSAD Bialik presents in its World Classics Series a second edition of William James's Hahavaya Hadatit L'ungsha החוויה הדתית ומחקרים אחרים (The Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature, translated by Ya'acov Kopelewitz and edited by Yehuda Ibn Shmuel, IL4). The introduction is by P. Tiberges.

THE second and third volumes of Joseph B. Shechtman's Ze'ev Jabotinsky זאב ז'בוטינסקי (The Vladimir Jabotinsky Story, from the English manuscript by David Sivan, Karni), just out, completes the American writer's biography of this unusual Zionist statesman. Volume I discusses the 1880-1923 period, comprising the setting up of the New Zionist Organization; the fight against the partition proposal; and the call for the evacuation of the Jews from Eastern Europe; Volume II pictures Jabotinsky as the father of the militant Betar Movement — featuring the Stavsky Affair, the Kattowitz Break and the temporary though inconclusive flirtation with Ben-Gurion (1923-1935); and Volume III (1935-1940) which pictures Jabotinsky at home and abroad as man, journalist, orator, author, poet and linguist, and fighter. Each volume costs IL8.250.

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... and English

THERE can apparently be no end to anthologies, but it is a good while since we have come across one so ambitious, so pretentious, and ultimately so unrepresentative as A Treasury of Asian Literature, edited, with an Introduction and commentaries, by John D. Yohannan (Mentor, IL1.200). This collection of song, story and scripture has its good points, and what it does offer is worth the trouble of buying and reading it; yet, judged by the high standards which its author and publishers claim to have fixed for it, it gives an impression of fragmentation, narrowness and even discrimination. It seems somewhat more than usually arbitrary to devote almost a quarter of the whole anthology to a single work. The fifth-century Indian play "Shakuntala" by Kalidasa was included because the editor believes that it represents, "for Western readers at any rate, the high-water mark of not only Indian but perhaps all Asian literature." The editor's treatment of the Literature of Arabia is lamentable. In a 430-page anthology of Asian literature which includes samples from the works of only five Asian nations (Arabia, Iran, India, China and Japan) he devotes a total of 39 pages to Arabic literature — 22 to quotations from the Koran, six to the Arabian Nights, six to the Meditations of el-Ma'arri, and five to the famous Mu'allakat! It must be added that the editor makes the appropriate explanations in the introduction, all of which amount to one argument — that "arbitrary limits had to be placed upon the size of this book."

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WE cannot help wondering why our anthologists do not just give up the project or try to divide it into manageable dimensions. The Pelican Book of English Prose (Penguin, 5 vols. IL1.225 each), first published in 1956 and now available again, is also an anthology, but it is one of the best of its kind — its General Editor, Kenneth Allott, has the rare advantage of possessing an impeccable sense of proportion. Of course, unlike Mr. Yohannan, he could afford it. He has divided the periods of English prose among five volumes, each with a different editor: Elizabethan and Jacobean: 1550-1620 (Kenneth Muir); Seventeenth Century: 1620-1700 (Peter Ure); Eighteenth Century: 1700-1800 (D.W. Jefferson); The Romantic Period: 1780-1830 (Raymond Wright); and Victorian: 1830-1880 (Kenneth and Miriam Allott). Apart from the Introduction provided for each volume by its respective editor, the five volumes, self-contained though they are, are arranged according to a single scheme. The selections in each of the volumes are arranged under four general headings: (1) The Picture of the Age: Scene, Personality, Event; (2) The Movement of Ideas: Reflection, Argument, Exhortation, Satire; (3) The World of Imagination, Feeling and Coming Invention: Fiction, Historical and Occasional Writing; (4) The Criticism of the Arts. This is a commendable work.

N.R.

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THERE was a time when films were made from books. The Blue Angel (Signet 35c.) is really a book made from the new film version of the famous old film version that starred Marlene Dietrich. The author, Wirt Williams, a Hollywood historian, does acknowledge the original book by Heinrich Mann from which he has made a "free translation," further "rounded out" with material from the film. The crashing fall of the simple schoolmaster for the cabaret temptress is still a touching story and is illustrated in this edition with photographs of May Britt and Curd Jurgens, who star in the film now playing in Tel Aviv.

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A LONDON stage hit in pocket book form is the text of Summer of the Seventeenth Doll by Ray Lawler (Signet 35c.) a three-act play about a pair of lusty Australian cane-cutters who have come South to summer with their regular girl friends for 16 years and who suddenly find themselves ageing and disillusioned on the seventeenth occasion. This publication is also occasioned by a film version and is illustrated with scenes featuring John Mills, Ernest Borgnine, Anne Baxter and Angela Lansbury. The text is an accurate, vivid, vicious Australian.

M.P.

Publications Received

MASSA EL HAVALASHIM מסע אל הולשים (A Journey to the Falleshes) by Dr. Yaacov Fitlovitz. Dvir. 152 pp.

MASA HAFLAIN EL MAMLECHET HEL מסעי הפלאים אל ממלכת חול (The Wonderful Journey into the Sand Kingdom) by P. Arieh Joshua Chechick. 144 pp. IL4.50.

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Mannequin Parade at Ashkelon

Youngsters Model Their Own Fashion Creations

By Hadassah Gillon

IN a proud display at Ashkelon's Wizo Community Centre — a mannequin parade very different from that famous Italian show which swept the country recently— the "manufacturers" served as their own models, just as they had been their own dress designers and cutters.

The parade took place in the large room of the Community Centre. Up to the last minute some of the models were still busy ironing their dresses; others were sewing a last button or turning a hem. Sara, a young Yemenite girl, dark-eyed and solemn, hurried in panting anxiously, her dress for the show in a parcel under her arm. She had been kept late at work. Kind friends rushed to her assistance, to iron, to stitch and finish off her dress.

For the "models" this day marked a great climax. For nine months, twice weekly for two hours, they had stolen time from their busy lives for their dressmaking lessons. Although Wizo provided the course at a nominal cost, they had had to buy their own materials and many of them had sewing machines on the hire-purchase system.

The course was, of course, in Hebrew. Women from Iraq, the Yemen, Morocco and Tunis found it hard even to understand the lectures let alone to write them down in notes in their copy book. "I managed to find a common language," said Hannah the teacher. "I don't know Arabic, but, apart from Hebrew, I do know four other languages including French. And, of course, one can always resort to handwaving." Juliet, a model from Iraq, said, "My husband knows Hebrew, so he corrected my Hebrew after every sewing lesson and I copied the lesson out again — that is after I had put my five children to bed!"

The parade was being held at the end of the nine-month course: it was also the models' final examination and the successful were to receive certificates from Wizo's organizer, Mrs. Nettie Gottlieb. Each had had to buy a suitable piece of material, choose a style, design her own pattern, cut out and sew her dress and be ready at the end of two days.

The first to come on show was Sara, the pretty young Yemenite girl in a light-blue soft woollen dress with neat dark buttons down the front and a full pleated skirt. Proudly she handed her copy book to the judges, turned round to demonstrate how well her dress fitted. Her name — Sara Nagar. Oldest of a family of nine children, she worked as a charwoman from eight to two every day, lived in the old Arab sector of Migdal Ashkelon, had bought her own machine from her earnings and now sewed for the whole family including her mother. She walked several kilometres to the Centre for every lesson to save transport money. Black-eyed and smiling shyly, she pivoted before the admiring examiners, answered their questions and carried away her certificate with manifest pride.

Dark Check

After her came Juliet Moshe. Her dress was a dark grey check, fitting snugly to the body, with a three-quarter sleeve and a modest neat collar. Juliet had come from Iraq nine years ago and was the mother of five children, the oldest 15, the youngest two and a half. She paid IL50 per month to the Kfar Silver Agricultural High School for the oldest son's education, board and lodging. Her husband was a teacher and her copy book had been checked by him before this great day. Juliet had not been able to sew a stitch before the course and now she was sewing for all the children.

Next came pretty 17-year-old Ilana Beton, who came from Casablanca three years ago. Her youthful dress was a red and white striped cotton, with a wide collar, tight blouse and a full skirt ornamented with pockets, which demonstrated to advantage her beautiful figure.

After her came a sad-eyed matron, Goolah Meier, from Tunis. Her dress was a light mauve soft wool with a white collar, a full blouse and a gathered skirt. Father of two girls, Goolah's husband was jobless and she hoped to be able to sew professionally as the result of the course. The examiners spoke to her sympathetically and Goolah's eyes filled with tears.

And so they came one after the other, in their attractive dresses, with all types of backgrounds, problems of integration and ambitions, their childish Hebrew writing their only indication of deep strivings for adjustment and betterment.

Location and Costume Coordinators at Work

By Diana Lerner

THE art of film making — the seventh muse — has attracted a number of talented women. In "Exodus," for example, although only about a tenth of the staff of nearly 100 doing technical work will be women, two will be concerned with basic planning and execution. Miss Hope Bryce, the costume coordinator, is a former fashion model, who maintains that clothes must be cast as carefully as characters. Miss Eve Monley, whose job is location manager, is in the throes of preparing a survey report with the million details concerning Israel that are necessary before production can begin.

Casting "Exodus" has been Hollywood's favourite parlour game for the past few months, both ladies will tell you. No picture in recent years has aroused more interest, speculation and heated discussion about the choice of male and female leads and other details.

Dr. Preminger, the film's producer, has chosen his stars and technical staff from all over the world. He picked up Miss Monley in London, although she is originally from Kenya. Miss Bryce worked previously with the famous Hollywood producer in "Bonjour Tristesse" and "Anatomy of a Murder." A slim, attractive brunette Miss Bryce explains that she chooses film outfits in keeping with the style of the day, but not too extreme, so that the picture will not be dated when it is featured years later on television. She must also work closely with the art director so that the costumes will not clash with the scenery against which they appear — a special problem in technicolor films.

What Was Worn

Finding out the uniforms of British soldiers during Mandate days in Palestine will be less difficult, she anticipates, than discovering what sort of clothes the everyday man and woman in Israel wore at the time. There is no record on this, and whatever she discovers may well constitute a source of reference on the subject.

A good part of the wardrobe will be made up in New York or purchased in London during the six-week interval between now and the return of the "Exodus" cast to start shooting. However, much of the men's clothes will be available in Israel, Miss Bryce thinks.

Continuity is everyone's job, Miss Eve Monley emphasizes, relating that her work as continuity and script girl was the best training for her present career. Everything must be precise like a military operation, she says about filmmaking, and she ought to know. She had the same job for "The Egyptian" and previously worked on "King Solomon's Mines," "Roots of Heaven" and "Farewell to Arms."

It's like a jigsaw puzzle, she says. She began studying Hebrew before coming to Israel: "part of the courtesy to a country you'll be working in," she says.

For "Exodus," for example, she has already got down the price of a piece of soap, a haircut and a train ride, at the time of the story, and has listed in detail whom to consult about what. For example, the Solel Boneh spokesman, who she consulted for help in building a village which could easily be destroyed, will give advice, but the actual work will be done by the British mechanical engineer who built the bridge for "The Bridge on the River Kwai."

If Pax Can — We Can

THE story in last Friday's issue of *The Jerusalem Post's* Hanukka Toy Fund campaign set us thinking once again of the part we all can play in this very worthy effort. Last year, we remember, housewives and their families responded wonderfully to an appeal in this column for careful selection and preparation of the toys and books brought in to the Toy Fund collection centres up and down the country. For those readers who missed the fun of participating last year — and as a reminder to those who did — we'd like to enumerate once again how each of us can best help.

No space or facilities for repairs: We would like to point out first and foremost that unfortunately the space provided in the collection centres (usually offices where people carry on their normal day's work) is not large enough to carry on any kind of renovation on broken toys, nor are there people available to do this. Therefore, we hope that our readers will respond as well as they did last year by seeing that:

(1) All toys sent in are clean: Take a moment to wash them if they are the washable kind.

(2) All toys are in good repair: A little manipulation with a screwdriver, or a timely stitch here and there, will do wonders. See that your dolls' hair is well glued on, and a coloured button or bead substituted for a missing eye.

(3) Add a touch of paint to your dolls' faded cheeks or a washed-out wooden horse or tractor. Add a bright new ribbon to dress or hair if Raggety Ann has been in circulation for a long time.

(4) Check on all parts of games and puzzles (if you find some missing, don't discard the toy but add a suitable substitute), and tie securely, preferably putting each game in its own box (any kind of box will do — just so that the game or puzzle is intact). If a board goes with the game, see that it is attached, and that it is the right one.

(5) Books should have all their pages — and if possible, both covers. Adhesive tape is an excellent aid for "re-binding" a well-thumbed fairy story or adventure book.

(6) Having done your good deed and repaired and brightened up your gifts (with the willing assistance of your children, of course!) see that each one is securely wrapped, and that there is a note inside with your child's name and address written on it. And be sure that they receive this year's new Toy Fund pin.

Last year, we suggested that readers who have no small children can have fun making things themselves to add to the collection. The result was outstanding: a large batch of home-made dolls arrived, complete with dresses and bonnets, and in the villages and settlements, these were immediately clasped in tiny arms and taken to countless tiny hearts. Hand-made woolly dogs got the same welcome. The reception centres also received hand-carved wooden motor-cars, airplanes and tractors, soft woollen balls, doll's clothes, bean bags and countless other items.

We think that Pax is wonderful and the Italian mannequins were sweet and charming, but, finally, it is what you and your children do in bringing in toys and games and books that will make the Hanukka Toy Fund go with an even greater swing than ever before.

Ronald Paterson's (England) new wrap-up coat in bulky tweed featured the latest bell-shaped sleeves. Note the bold collar.

QUACKERY BY THE PRESS

By Dr. Elishu Yarom

A FEW months ago there appeared a survey entitled "Science, the News and the Public," made in America for the National Association of Science Writers. The American public is hungry for science news, and medical news ranked third of all topics of interest to newspaper readers, outranking even sports, comics and crime. Nearly 40 per cent of readers reported that they read all the health news they could find. Although similar surveys are not available from other western countries, there is every reason to believe that their readers are equally interested in health topics. Indeed, judging from the daily fare offered to readers in this country (indeed, this column is a case in point) Israelis are no less avid for medical news than their American cousins.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

This is the era of great advances in drug therapy as well as of an understanding of publicity methods. Many new drugs, especially antibiotics, are advertised long before they reach the market, and the public demands them from the physician before he has a chance to estimate their worth.

There are three standard stories. The first is concerned with the discovery of a new drug and its vast potentialities. The second is a follow-up of its use and reports of great success. The last deals with the side effects, only lately discovered, and the dangers of overdosage with what has become a popular drug.

A case in point, without side effects — in fact, without any effect — was that of the bioflavinoids in treatment of the common cold. Flavinoids are coloured substances found in citrus fruits together with vitamin C. These were extracted, put into pills, and sold as specifics for a variety of common conditions. A cup of orange juice contains at least ten times the flavinoids present in a daily dose of these pills at one-tenth of the cost but this fact did not prevent an indoctrinated public from making a fortune for a clever manufacturer.

Another example was that of the anti-histamine drugs for colds and influenza. This time, the publicity was based on a "scientific" field trial which gave promising results. At least 50 times as much money was spent on further field trials to prove that these drugs were useless for this purpose.

A section of the public will always be found ready to purchase drugs under names like "female pills" or others that hint at rejuvenation and "restoration of masculine prowess." One such, currently on sale in Switzerland, includes hormones and vitamins as well as a mysterious component used by witch doctors and brought from darkest Africa.

All these do little harm; the danger lies in drugs claiming to cure cancer, mental disease or rheumatoid arthritis. Advertisements in this vein are forbidden in England and barred from the medical press in most countries in order not to give false hopes to patients or to prevent them from seeking expert medical aid. But in the U.S., quackery is still a big business. The biggest hoax in recent years is Hoxsey's medicine, a sort of herbal compound of cough medicine and mild laxative. Mr. Hoxsey calls it "chemotherapy," runs a cancer clinic on it where he claims to have seen 6,000 patients in two years and charges $460 per course of treatment. The "medicine" has been promoted by judicious advertising and bought laudatory articles in rural newspapers and journals, and the U.S. Food and Drug administration is spending a great deal on counter-propaganda while it fights its case through the slow moving courts.

The most lucrative business is, of course, that of nutrition. Billions of units of vitamins are bought each year by the most overfed populations in the world. Various vegetable, fats, with or without vitamin B, are offered as a sure cure for heart and blood pressure complaints. Lecithin, corn oil and "Royal jelly" are other examples of products widely advertised and sold with hints, or frank promises, of promoting health. In the U.S. alone, this business is worth $500m. yearly according to the American Medical Association.

Luckily, the market in Israel seems too small to warrant the full publicity treatment although the signs are there. Our press is on the whole fairly responsible, and our reading public too sophisticated for the wide dissemination of new quackery. Long may it continue!

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BLUE BAND

Different Fish Make Fine Food Fare

By Molly Bar-David

ALTHOUGH fish has an oceanful of reason for recommendation as a health food, I'm not going to burden you with all the wise purposes of using it. The mighty good reason for eating fish in abundance is that it is good to eat. Moreover, it is one of our cheapest proteins. And if you are one to hanker after meat, you can also get fish to taste like red flesh—indeed, if you buy the dark Tuna Fish and roast it like beef, you can even fool the baby.

But fish as fish can hold the culinary stage on its own. There are hundreds of ways of serving fish—as hors d'oeuvres, in soups, in sauces, in combination dishes, as the main dish, in salads, hot or cold: baked, boiled, grilled, steamed, poached, scalloped, as fish steaks, fish cakes, gefilte... so, let's get going on just a few of my favourites which I know will win you over:

Baked Stuffed Fish

Choose a carp or any sea fish weighing from one to two kilos, with or without the head. Clean the fish thoroughly and rub insides with salt. If you like, sprinkle with lemon juice and let stand an hour. Stuff the fish and fasten with toothpicks or sew. Place fish in a greased baking dish. Rub outside with salt and sprinkle with pepper and favourite spice (Mace is wonderful on fish, so is just a hint of rosemary). Pour a little oil or melted butter over the fish. Bake in a fairly hot oven (375F is fine) for half an hour per kilo. Serve whole on a platter all decked out with parsley and lemon sectors. Here's a very good stuffing for fish:

3 tbsps. butter, 1 tbsp. or more chopped onion, 1 packet or cube of Mushroom soup, 2 cups fresh bread crumbs, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, beaten, chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste.

Fry onion in the butter. Mix mushroom soup with milk and bring to a boil. Cool and mix all ingredients. Stuff into the fish and bake.

Cod Casserole

1 kilo cod fillet, 1 small eggplant, peeled, sliced, 2 tbsps. oil, 1 clove garlic, 2 sliced onions, 2 tbsps. chopped pickles, ¼ tsp. carraway seeds, ½ cup cooked rice, dash of paprika and pepper, 1 tsp. salt, 2 large tomatoes, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. butter, ¼ cup water.

Brown eggplant in oil and put into bottom of casserole. Fry onion in the same oil and sprinkle on the eggplant. Combine pickles, carraway and rice and spread over onion: Sprinkle fish with seasoning and put on next layer. Add tomatoes, chopped garlic, water and lemon juice and dot with butter. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350F) for about half an hour. Remove cover and bake ten minutes more. Delicious hot or cold.

Tuna in Sour Cream

600 grams white tuna fish, 1½ tsps. salt, 1 cup sour cream, 1 tbsp. grated onion, dash of cayenne or paprika, dash of celery salt, 1 tbsp. white vinegar or lemon juice.

Place fish in a greased casserole and salt it. Pour all other ingredients over the fish and bake in a moderate oven for about 35 minutes.

Fish au Gratin

600 grams fillets of fish (any kind), 2 tbsps. butter, 1 packet or cube Mushroom soup, dash of nutmeg, paprika, salt, pepper, 1 cup milk, grated yellow cheese (½ cup or more), ¼ cup dry bread crumbs.

Cook the mushroom soup and milk together to make a thick sauce. Put fish fillets into a casserole and sprinkle with nutmeg, salt and pepper. Carefully pour the sauce over the fish. Cover with crumbs mixed with cheese. Dot with butter and bake for half an hour in a medium-hot oven, or until top is crusty.

Chinese Style Fish

½ kilo tuna or cod filleted, ½ cup lemon juice, 4 tsps. soy sauce, ¼ tsp. ginger, 2 tbsps. sugar (brown is best), 3 tbsps. oil.

Mix all ingredients except fish and shake well. Pour over fish and let it marinate for two hours and then drain. Place fish under griller, two inches from heat and broil for six minutes or until fish flakes with a fork.

Fish Fillets a la Orange

½ kilo fish fillets, 1 orange (or 3 tangerines), 3 tbsps. butter, 1 small onion, chopped, juice of 1 lemon, juice of 1 orange (or 3 tangerines), ½ cup water, 1 more tbsp. butter, 1 tbsp. flour or cornflour.

Sprinkle thawed fish with salt and pepper. Peel orange and slice thinly. Cook orange for two minutes and drain. Melt butter and cook onion in it until tender. Add lemon and orange juice and water and boil. Add fish fillets and simmer — covered — for seven minutes. Remove fish to a hot platter and keep warm. Cook liquid in pan until reduced to half a cup. Make a paste of butter and flour. Stir into liquid and cook until thick. Add orange rind and season to taste if required. Pour sauce over fish. Garnish with fresh orange slices.

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B.B.C. BALLAD TOO 'ARTY'

Radio Review

ALL too often, artiness is a substitute for art. On one plane, this is evidenced in the world's Latin Quarters — Montmartre, Greenwich Village, Chelsea and Swiss Cottage, and so on — where people (especially of the younger generation) who crave creativity but are sterile cluster around and imitate the creative in externals. On another plane, it is expressed in over-elaborate compositions whose compilers are prepared to base their motives in masses of theory to cover up the basic lack of inspiration.

A classic example of artiness was heard last week in the B.B.C. feature "The Ballad of John Axon," rebroadcast over Kol Yisrael as the first in a series from foreign radio stations. First, however, the series itself should be welcomed; it has been long overdue and has now found its proper place on the Second Wavelength.

"The Ballad of John Axon" was the B.B.C. contribution to the Prix Italia radio competition. It is unfortunate that this particular work was chosen for widespread international distribution, as the B.B.C. broadcasts better programmes every day. An attempt was presumably being made to experiment in sound, interweaving several elements — music, effects and documentary recordings. The story centred around the heroism of an engine driver who was killed on the British Railways a couple of years ago. The result was pretentious and completely failed to inspire emotion or respect. The music was a weird mixture (the thread being an American-style pseudo-ballad), the recitatives frequently ridiculous and trite, and the few touches of actuality so genuine that they only underlined the phoniness of the other components. The fact that this was selected by Kol Yisrael to open its series makes one suspect that somebody here was impressed with it; I hope not, especially as Israel's contribution to the Prix Italia — the play by Binyamin Tammuz — was impressive precisely because of its simplicity and lack of cant.

Helping the Help

THE B.B.C. programme looked even paler when, shortly thereafter on the same evening, Kol Yisrael broadcast another in Peter Frye's series — and for all its technical roughness, its authenticity provided a breath of fresh air after the contrived artificiality of "John Axon."

Mr. Frye was crusading this week on behalf of household help, especially those who have to stand around in the streets waiting to be hired. This was a genuine appeal from the heart to remember a neglected section of the community, and the use of radio as a social weapon is potentially its noblest mission. The sore was examined, probed and a remedy suggested. For listeners, there must have been many revelations — the women who get fired when their vacation is due, the girl who worked for a year without her mistress once calling her by her name, the general lack of legal rights and the loopholes for exploitation. In a country in which labour is so highly organized, it is remarkable that this black spot should persist and Mr. Frye performed a service in his inimitable way by calling public attention to it.

Trip to Russia

THE Melaveh Malkah series "Around the Diaspora" switched from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R. and presented an interview with two members of the Academic Youth's Religious Organization who have just returned from a trip through Russia. The interview itself was simple with the questioner asking in particular about the externals of Judaism, but the material itself was fascinating. Despite the flow of visitors to Russia in recent years, an enigmatic air still enshrouds that country and all crumbs of information are gratefully received. Evidence accumulated in the last decade of the stubborn clinging by Jews of Russia to their identity despite the prolonged attempts at enforced assimilation provides one of the most courageous chapters of Jewish history.

The difficulties of religious observance, as explained, are tremendous. Jews were given no permission to absent themselves from work on the High Holidays yet the few synagogues were crowded — the two young men estimated that 5,000 worshipped in the Riga synagogue where they prayed. There is not a single *kasher* restaurant in the U.S.S.R. and no ritual slaughter; the Orthodox subsist on fish and wine which they prepare themselves. *Mezuzot* are practically non-existent and there is a general shortage of religious appurtenances of all kinds. Nevertheless the spark of Judaism remains burning and the brave determination of these Jews contrasts remarkably with the flabby Judaism in many "emancipated" communities.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Oscar Wilde's "The Birthday of the Infanta" (tonight at 8); Vaughan Williams' "Flos Campi" (tomorrow at 9.20 a.m.); "Rose Marie" (tomorrow at 3.30); New entertainment series by Yitzhak Shimoni and Amnon Ahi-Ne'emi (tomorrow at 8). Italian song-hits (tomorrow at 10 p.m.); Joyce's "Chamber Music" (Sun. at 8.45; Second Wavelength); Larry Adler (Mon. at 8); Prof. Tur-Sinai and Dr. Nahum Naor discuss foreign words in the Hebrew language (Tues. at 8; Second Wavelength); Feature on Judah Ha-Levi (Tues. at 8.25); "The Woodwinds" by Mel Keller, Yitzhak Shimoni and Yehuda Hasorahi (Weds. at 9); Interview with Mrs. Ethel Levy (Thurs. at 6); Peter Frye on Ballroom Dancing (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

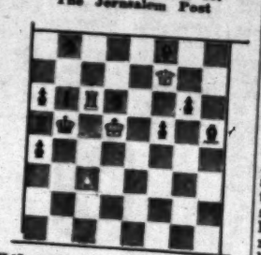
Chess

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1959

PROBLEM NO. 1291
A. Hirshenson & J. Grosman, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb3; Qf7; Ba2, Bd2; Ktd7, Ktg6; Pe4 (7)
Kd4; Rc7; Bb7, Bb8; Kta6, Ktc2; Pd3, g3, g4. (9)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM NO. 1292
Paul Sadger, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kd5; Qf7; Rc6; Pe3.
Kb6; Ra5; Bf8, Bb5; Ktb8, Ktd6; Pa4, a6, b6, f5, g4, g6. (12)
White mates in three (3x)

Solutions: Problem No. 1287 (Popov): 1.Kg2! K:e3+/f:e 2.Bd5/Bd6x; 1.Kg4? K:e3! **Problem No. 1288** (Loewenton) Setplay 1.—R:g2 2.Q:f1 Rg8x; 1.g:fR+ Rg2 2. Re3 Rg8x.

Dresden International
Soviet Grandmasters Y. Geller and M. Talmanov shared honours in the Dresden international tournament, each scoring 11 points out of 15 games. They were followed by Ikov (Yugoslavia) and Uhlman (E. Germany) 10, Padevski (Bulgaria) 9, Frantz (E.G.) 8½, Zinz (E.G.) and Florian (Hungary) 8, Pietsch (E.G.) 7½, Szabo (Rumania), Bertold, Goltz (E.G.) and Karaklaic (Yug.) 6½, Lokvenc (Austria) and Fichtl (Czechoslovakia) 4½, Vitkovski (Poland) 2 points.

Tall won the lightning tournament in Belgrade, scoring 18½ points out of 21 games ahead of Petrosian 18, Milic 17½, Keres 16½, Boleslavski, Averbach and Matanovic.

U.S.S.R. championship, semi-finals: Moscow tournament — V. Simagin 12 out of 15 (winning simultaneously the Capital's championship), V. Liberzon 10½, D. Bronstein 10, Tallin — Spassky and Suetin 11½ out of 15, Nej and Stein 11, etc.

Candidates' Tournament
Game No 829
Sicilian Defence

F. Olafsson	M. Tall

(Played in the 11th round)
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 e6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 a6 5.c4 Ktf6 6.Ktc3 Bb4 7.Bd3 Ktc6 8.Ktde2 Qc7 9.0-0 Kte5 10.f4 Kt:c4 11.Kh1 Be7 12.b3 Ktb6 13.e5 Ktfd5 14.Kte4 f5 15.e:f Kt:f6 16.Kt2c3 Ktbd5 17.Bb2 0-0 18.Rc1 Qd8 19.Qe2 b5 20.Kt:f6+ B:f6 21.Qh5 g6 22.B:g6 Qe7 23.B:f6 Kt:f6 24.Qf3 Rb8 25.Bd3 Bb7 26.Qe2 Kh8 27.Rce1 Rbe8 28.Ktf5 Qb4 29.Qb2 Re8 30.Ktg3 Qc3 31.Qe2 Rg8 32.Kte4 Qd4 33.Ktg5 Rg7 34.Qe3 Q:e3 35.R:e3 Rc3 36.Rb3 b4 37.Kg1 e5! 38.Rg3 e4 39.Bc4 d5 40.Be2 d4 41.Bc4 e3, and black won in a few moves.

Game No. 830
Sicilian Defence

R. Fischer	P. Benko

(Played in the 10th round)
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 d6 6.Bc4 Qb6 7.Ktde2 e6 8.0-0 Be7 9.Bb3 0-0 10.Kh1 Kta5 11Bg5 Qc5 12.f4 b6 13.Ktg3 b4 14.e5! d:e 15.B:f6 g:f 16.Ktce4 Qd4 17.Qh5 Kt:b3 18.Qh6! e:f 19.Kth5 f5 20.Rad1! Qe5 21.Kte6+ B:f6 22.Kt:f6+ Q:f6 23.Q:f6 Kte6 24.Qe5+ Kh8 25.Qe7 Ba6 26.Q:c5 B:f1 27.R:f1. Black resigns.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., Dec. 5, at 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
The whole world said no! but love's stronger than all...
Love Is A Many Splendoured Thing
JENNIFER JONES — WILLIAM HOLDEN
Today at 2 p.m. Sat.: 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
The hall is air-conditioned and heated.
Order your seats by phone 28112/3

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
4th Week
The best film ever produced by Leonide Moguy
LE LONG DES TROTTOIRS
with Anne Vernon, Rene Blancard
Adults only
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID
Audrey Hepburn, Peter Finch in
The Nun's Story
Technicolor
Only evening perfs.
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 26957
5th Week
ROOM AT THE TOP
Simone Signoret — Laurence Harvey — Heather Sears
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30
For Adults Only

EDEN
Raj Kapoor in
SHARADA
Sat. 5, 7.15, 9.15
Weekdays 3.30, 7, 9.

ESTHER 2nd Week
MARIO LANZA
in his last and greatest musical
For the First Time
An M.G.M. picture in colour

GAT Tel. 27888
2nd Week
Strip-Tease, Can-Can, Mambo, with the famous Paris Orchestra
MONTMARTRE NIGHTS
Cinemascope — In colour
Adults only
Buses 12, 13, 19.

MAXIM Tel. 27457
Israel Premiere
Joan Bennett, Gary Merrill, Shirley Yamaguchi in a hilarious comedy
An American beauty brings the facts of life to the land of Geisha girls
NAVY WIFE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Rod Steiger, David Knight, Maria Landi
Across The Bridge
Based upon the story by Graham Greene

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
3rd Week
Jean Gabin, Brigitte Bardot, Edwige Feuillere in Georges Simenon's
EN CAS DE MALHEUR
(Love is My Profession)
3.30, 7.15, 9.30. Adults only

HOD 2nd Week
Marina Vlady, Robert Hossein, Roger Hanin in
HOMELAND ABOVE ALL
2 perfs. daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
No complimentary tickets.

OPHIR 2nd Week
Jacques Charrier, Charles Aznavour, Dany Robin, Dany Carrel, Anouk Aimée, Belinda Lee in
LES DRAGUEURS
Adults only

ORION 2nd Week
The 3 queens of French Sex:
Mylene Demongeot, Pascale Petit, Jacqueline Sassard and the only man Alain Delon in
FEMMES FAIBLES
The funniest, most romantic of this year's comedies. Never a dull moment!
Adults only.
Bonus: PAUL ANKA
3 Perfs. daily 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER 6th Week
NIGHT OF A QUARTER MOON
Starring: John Drew Barrymore, Julie London + Anna Kashfi, Nat King Cole
M.G.M. Picture

SHDEROTH
Tennessee Williams
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
Vivian Leigh, Marlon Brando, Karl Malden
5 Academy Awards
For adults only.

TAMAR
Presenting a most unusual film:
Little Red Monkey
Starring Richard Conte, Rona Anderson
6 shows daily at: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET 5th Week
Eisenstein's
Ivan the Terrible
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

YARON
12th and last Week
IMITATION OF LIFE
Just awarded The International "Laurel" Prize 1959.
Sandra Dee
Starring in this film named the Most Promising Star of Tomorrow.

ZAMIR
The Vikings
Kirk Douglas + Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh

Jewish Plays Prominent on Broadway

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ, *The Jerusalem Post theatre critic, writes impressions of New York stage hits.*

THERE are more plays now appearing on Broadway based on Jewish characters and Jewish topics than there ever have been in Israel at any one time. These plays do not appeal only to Jewish audiences, any more than Negro plays appeal only to Negro audiences. If they are good or popular they are a success, and if not they fail.

A good example is "A Majority of One" by Leonard Spiegelgass, presented by the Theatre Guild and Dore Schary. The play is based on the proposition that people are people whether they come in the form of motherly Jewish types from Brooklyn or highly cultured Japanese noblemen from Tokyo.

There is no doubt that a good deal of the success of the play is based on the presence of Molly Berg. Miss Berg is more than just a good actress. She is an American institution. She first made her name on the radio as a Jewish housewife who gave warm and friendly advice to the neighbours and helped them out in time of trouble. She continued it on television and has now been appearing in her present play for more than a year. In "A Majority of One" she sets things right for her liberal son-in-law and daughter who go to Japan as part of the U.S. Diplomatic Corps. They have had all sorts of indoctrination as to their behaviour with the Japanese, but Mom cuts through all of the fiddle-faddle and gets to the heart of the matter. Not a great play, but a charming one and good entertainment.

• • •

TWO new Broadway plays are based on Jewish characters and Jewish subjects. "Only In America," by Laurence and Lee, is based not only on Harry Golden's book by that title, but on his actual life. The leading character is played by Nehemia Persoff, who has managed to turn himself into a counterpart of Harry Golden. The play, which is fair, will probably be carried along for a long spell by the fame of the book, from which it got its title, and by its warm humanity.

• • •

BUT the most exciting as well as the most controversial play of the present Broadway season is Paddy Chayefsky's "The Tenth Man." This is the first play which Chayefsky has written directly for the theatre. "Marty," "The Bachelor Party" and "The Middle of the Night," all of which were seen here in the films, were originally written and produced for television. Brooks Atkinson of "The New York Times" feels that "The Tenth Man" has come to Broadway to exorcise the spirit of mediocrity which has bedevilled the present season.

The play is based on the story of the Dybbuk, told in a strange mixture of the jargon of modern psychology and ancient Cabbala and mysticism. The scene is laid in a run-down, musty synagogue in New York, in which the sexton is always chasing about to find a tenth man for a *minyan*. The Beit Midrash is used as a meeting place for a few old men, some of them intellectuals, some of them down-and-outers, but all of them bored and lonely people who have outlived their usefulness. Their wit and their idiom is Yiddish. Their culture is a combination of East European traditional Jewish training and modern American, as exemplified by New York's Jewish life.

The sexton manages to drag into the synagogue a protesting young man who is getting over a prolonged period of drunkenness. He is a lawyer who knows nothing of Jewish life and cares less, a bitter and disillusioned man who wavers between attempting suicide and complete dependence upon his psychoanalyst. On the same day one of the old men brings his granddaughter into the synagogue. He has spirited her away from her home because she is about to be confined to an asylum for the insane. The girl is possessed by the Dybbuk of a girl whom the grandfather had wronged in his youth. In order to save his beloved grandchild, the grandfather is determined to have the Dybbuk exorcised. The ceremony is actually performed with most unexpected and remarkable results.

Tyrone Guthrie directs the play with a deep and sensitive appreciation for Jewish mystic lore. He is quite evidently obsessed with Jewish ritual, since for the greater part of the play the men walk about in prayer shawls and phylacteries. They recite long sections of the synagogue service in English but with the traditional rhythms. The exorcision rites are done with a great attention to detail.

There were a great many people who objected to this parade of Jewish ritual on the stage, and others who felt that it was reverent and moving. The rabbis dedicated many of their sermons to the play. Some thought it was bad and some thought it was beautiful.

There are a few interesting sidelights to the production. Paddy Chayefsky says that he was inspired to write the play when he went to say *kaddish* for his father in such a synagogue as he describes. He says he found more real spirituality in this musty synagogue than in all of the multi-million dollar temples of worship which are a part of Jewish life in America.

The play was originally scheduled to open on a date which turned out to be Yom Kippur. It had to be postponed because most of the cast is Jewish.

It was a real surprise to see David Vardi of Habimah bouncing around the stage in the part of the sexton — and very good he was, too. The girl is played by Maurice Schwarz's adopted daughter.

STAR-GAZING

WINTER THRILLS

KEPLER said, it is true, that the way man learned about the heavens seemed to him almost as wonderful as the heavens themselves; but when I went out to look at the stars at 4.45 a.m. last Friday morning I was so thrilled by the sight of the near-meeting of the moon and Venus that I forgot that the astronomers had predicted it. All the winter constellations stood out magnificently, since the street lights were off, and some of the spring constellations were up as well. The moon and Venus could still be clearly made out at 6.05. Let the stargazer learn from this that it is worth sacrificing a bit of sleep to behold such beauty unhampered by artificial light. There will be another interesting event this month at such an unearthly hour: on the 14th, at four a.m., the full moon will stand extremely close to Aldebaran and may even cover it.

This month too Venus still rises three hours before the sun, although its brilliancy decreases from -3.9 to -3.6.

A sharp eye should detect Mercury about an hour before sunrise around the 10th of the month. It stands then fairly high up over the eastern horizon, in Libra, and its magnitude is -0.1.

Jupiter, which is in conjunction tomorrow, appears again as a morning star at the end of the month, standing in Scorpio deep in the southeast; for it rises only an hour and a half before the sun.

At ten p.m. this week, and at eight p.m. at the end of the month, the Pleiades culminate, Auriga nears culmination and the finest constellations of the winter sky stand in the south-east.

YOSEF SMORA

BRIDGE

CHOOSING THE TRUMP SUIT

By JERUSALEMITE

WHEN a partnership has the choice between two trump suits, preference should be given, if possible, to the one which divides evenly between the two hands. The other suit, which is not so even, will then afford useful discards. The importance of this rule is so great that good players will often accept a shabby 4-4 trump suit rather than a solid 5-4 or even 6-4 combination.

S. A Q 5 4 3
H. 8 7 6 5
D. J 2
C. 7 5

S. 8
H. Q J 4
D. K 10 3
C. A Q J 8 3 2

S. J 10 6
H. 10 2
D. Q 9 6 5 4
C. 10 9 6

S. K 9 7 2
H. A K 9 3
D. A 8 7
C. K 4

North dealt and passed; South bid one heart, West stepped in with two clubs, and North raised to two hearts. He later argued that he was afraid two spades might be left in, and that a direct raise in hearts would be more constructive; on the other hand he had thought that a double raise in hearts was too far-fetched.

Assured of a fit, South explored with two spades, and North willingly raised to three. Now South could not decide whether the hand would play better at hearts or spades and temporized with three no-trumps, sure that his partner would take him out.

And here North made a mistake. He had only four tiny hearts and five spades headed by two honours; forgetting the even division principle, he raised to four spades. It will be seen that four hearts are safe against every opening lead, but game at four spades was not so hot.

West opened with a spade; declarer won in dummy and called for a diamond. East missed his opportunity of stepping up with the nine, and the trick was passed to West. The knave of hearts came back; South won, drew two more rounds of trumps and eliminated diamonds.

Declarer still had to work out the distribution of the missing hearts; fortunately for him, West had the last heart and was compelled to lead clubs away from his tenace.

Northern Championship

IN the Israel Bridge Federation's Northern District Championship Tournament for Foursomes, in which 17 teams participated, the first three places were won by Balaila-Goren-Margalith-Rosenfeld, Neufeld-Engelman-Ben Nahum-Yuram-Hason, and Bard-Rosenstock-Amir-Kreinin.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
232, 205.4 & 249 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30), 1.30, 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.47 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Lalo: Overture "Le Roi d'Ys"; Poulenc: Sonata for Two Pianos; Karel Salomon, Suite on Greek Themes (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Chabrier: "Fete Polonaise." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Chamber Music: Haydn: Octet in F, for Wind Instruments; Spohr: Octet in E, opus 32. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.
3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Haydn: Symphony No. 94 in G ("Surprise"); Brahms: Concerto in A-minor for Violin and Cello, Opus 102 (Soloists: Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.30 "As to my Choice." 7.50 Shabbat Songs. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "The Birthday of the Infanta" by Oscar Wilde, Hebrew: M. Bernstein-Cohen, presented by Ilana Meron. 8.40 Madrigal & Motet by Palestrina, conductor: E. Loehrer. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Aviasaf Barnea: Israel Dances for Strings, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer. Schumann: Piano Concerto in A-minor, opus 54, played by Friedrich Gulda with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Volkmar Andra. Schubert: Symphony No. 6 in C, played by Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Marcel Cousraud. 10.30 Story. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.30 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Chevalier de Saint George: Sinfonia Concertante in C. Vaughan-Williams: "Flos Campi," Suite for Viola, Orchestra and Choir. 10.40 "What's New in Science." 10.55 Cosmos Ha-Levi. 11.30 "Stage & Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music. 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Nations' Songs. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.
3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Popular Concert: Gluck: "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Chopin: Andante Spianato and Polonaise for Piano and Orchestra; Offenbach: "Genevieve de Barbant." 4.30 "Curtain Up" — The Telephone Love of Joseph Harari by Dov Kvestler. 5.20 Violin Recital by Marc Lobotzki (Laureate of the Tchaikowsky Contest, 1958): Mozart: Sonata in E-minor; Yasai: Ballade for Unaccompanied Violin; Tchaikowsky: Melodies; Wieniawsky: Polonaise in D. 6.00 Literature & Art. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Henri Rene and Erik Jupp & their Orchestras. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Entertainment Programmes. 9.50 Bible Reading: Shmuel II, Chaps. 9 & 10. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 Hebrew Songs & Dances. 10.00 Italian chansons. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
490, 392, 423 & 32.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Concert Preview." 8.30 "Guest Artists": Marika Papaioano (Piano). 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.
Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soiree Musicale" Performed by Susanne McDonald (Harp), Vocal-Soloists, and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer and Ze'ev Pri'el. Ravel: Introduction and Allegro for Harp and Orchestra; Mozart: Excerpts from "Il Seraglio"; Schoeck: Serenade. 8.45 Science Studio. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

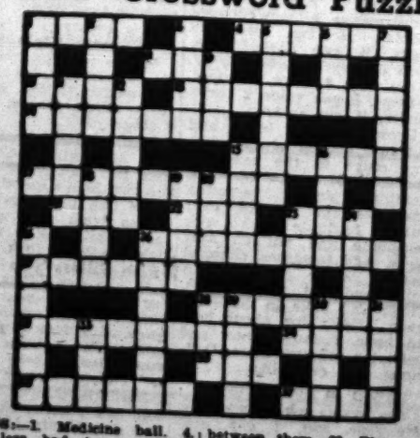
ARABIC PROGRAMME
491 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL L'AGOLA (32.3 M.) **Today:** 10.30 News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 4.15 News. 4.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 This Week's Portion by Rabbi B. Casper. 10.50 Cantoral Music.
Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 This Week's Portion. 6.35 Cantoral Music.
ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 255 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.08 Request Programme. 6.45 Nation's Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by: Bach & Mozart. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "P.O.W. 1002." 10.00 Dance Music.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.08 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov" — Musical Miniatures. 8.00 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.36, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.56 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programme: (434 & 498 M.): **News:** 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Neshitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Caesar. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Limited.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:—1. Medicine ball. 4. Made less bad tea, possibly? 8. Horse crossing a river? 10. Inflammatory suffix. 13. It stays in the family. 14. Something to wipe your feet on in a hurry? 15. Ribbon of policemen? 17. Not a legal battle. 21. Regret 22. A snake round one's neck? 23. Not hey part of Chislehurst. 26. Road guides. 27. Set Hal to produce machines. 28 It may take you aloft. 32. Where to see a wild animal and a horse? 34. Some of the Tanks go to the French university. 35. People assemble to do it together. 36. Is sold in a different way. 37. Behaves in a questionable manner?

DOWN:—1. Two have fruit, we hear. 2. French laws. 3. You amuse me! 5. French star. 6. Couple in tow? 7. It calls for a supply. 9. Joined in some treasure hunt. 11. He'll teach you a thing or two. 12. Disturb that milk drink? 18. Burman. 16. Platform? 18. Far from courteous. 19. I get a bit of biscuit for a bird. 20. London figure. 23. Famous American wood! 24. Has such a pigeon no back? 25. They're flat on the roof. 26. Be angry when the lights turn against you? 28. Container for what you've shot! 29. Show haven't a "no" between them. 30. The rats in the forest? 31. What's been happening lately. 33. Reformed convict's girl.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS:—1. Bags. 4. Spades. 8. Pro. 10. Spar. 12. A fast one. 14. Hall-but. 15. Sea-son. 17. Never mind. 21. Stir. 22. Ebb. 23. Tub. 26. Helpfully. 27. Credit. 28. Allowed. 32. Angelica. 34. Rose. 35. Tin. 36. Senora. 37. Emil.
DOWN:—1. (have a) Bash. 2. Goal. 3. Frau (her-r). 5. Pa's-Ted. 6. Duo. 7. Sterne. 9. O-ft. 11. Paces. 13. River. 15. Snip (e). 16. Soul (sole). 18. VI-N.-E. 19. Meet. 20. I-L-L. 22. Tutor. 24. Blues. 25. Scrape. 26. Hitler. 28. Act. 29. Laid (dial). 30. (earth) Worm. 31. Deal. 33. Gun (Law).

EDITH KOVACS
BEAUTY PARLOUR
THE MOST MODERN TREATMENT
THE LATEST MAKE-UP
PERMANENT HAIR REMOVAL
2 KIKAR HABIMAH, TEL AVIV
Tel. 22930.

KORN-WOOL
invites you to participate in its
Hand Knitting Competition!
Under the distinguished patronage of Mrs. Ruth Dayan, Director of "Maskit"
30 Valuable Prizes will be Awarded
Details and conditions will be published in "La-Isha" on December 6, 1959, and in "Bamahane" on December 8, 1959.
PARTICIPATE AND WIN ONE OF OUR LOVELY PRIZES!

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, December 5, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
Ninon Sevilla in the screen's greatest story of forbidden pleasure
QUARTIER INTERDIT
For adults only
Hebrew, French subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
The true story of a mutiny
James Mason, Dorothy Dandridge, Broderick Crawford
THE DECKS RAN RED
Special Sunday matinee at 10.30 a.m.

ORION Tel. 2914
The Arab musical
KHAD EL GAMIL
Starring famous belly dancer Samia Gamal and singer Abd el Aziz Mahmoud
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 61406
2nd Week
Brigitte Bardot
Cinemascope and Eastmancolor
La femme et le Pantin
Directed by Julien Duvivier
For adults only
No complimentary tickets.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Heart-warming and enjoyable comedy for the whole family
It Happened to Jane
Doris Day, Jack Lemmon
Eastmancolor

RON Tel. 3104
From the world's best known suspense master George Simenon
THE BROTHERS RICO
No escape from crime — his own brother set him a trap! with Richard Conte, Kathryn Grant
For adults only
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.
ANNA FROM BROOKLYN

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
Christine Carere, Rossano Brazzi, Joan Fontaine
A Certain Smile
Based on Francoise Sagan's dramatic best-seller.

ZION HALL
Van Heflin, Silvana Mangano, Geoffrey Horne, Viveca Lindfors and a gigantic cast of thousands
TEMPEST
In thrilling Technicolor
Based on a classic love story by Alexander Pushkin
Sat. 6.30, 9
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30, 9.

TEL-OR Tel. 8570
MICHELE MORGAN, DANIEL GELIN in
RETOUR DE MANIVELLE
A Steiner Film
For adults only

Commencing Saturday, December 5, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
PAULA WESSELY in a great dramatic motion picture
WENN DU NOCH EINE MUTTER HAST
Today (last showing) 3.30:
BREAKTHROUGH

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Warner Bros. Musical Spree in Paree!
APRIL IN PARIS
Doris Day + Ray Bolger
Today: ELD FAGELN (The Firebird)

Haifa Cinemas
Saturday, December 5, 1959.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORION Tel. 4020
Maria Cieslelska, Josef Nowak in
DESERTER
Polish and German dialogue
1st Prize at the Cannes Festival.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week
Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman in M.G.M.'s Technicolor
Cat On A Hot Tin Roof
No complimentary tickets.

MIRON Tel. 3003
3rd Week
DREI MAENNER IM SCHNEE
(Three Men in the Snow)
Starring: Paul Dahlke, Margarethe Hagen
Based on Erich Kaestner's best-selling novel.

ORAH Tel. 4017
After 10 record breaking weeks in Tel Aviv
LES TRICHEURS
(The Cheats)
with Pascale Petit, Jacques Charrier
For adults only
Owing to its length, the main feature will start at 4, 6.45 & 9 p.m. sharp.

AMPHITHEATRE
The woman who lived for love alone
May Britt in
THE BLUE ANGEL
with Curt Jurgens, Theodore Bikel
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and colour.
For adults only.

TAMAR Tel. 8382
Gary Cooper, Laraine Day, in Cecil B. de Mille's
THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL
The greatest romantic adventure ever filmed! In Technicolor.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 4, 7 & 9.
Kim Novak in
FIVE AGAINST THE HOUSE
Mats.:
HUMAN TORPEDOES
SHEBA BAGHDAD

PEER Tel. 2232
3rd Week
ANATOMY OF A MURDER
Based on Robert Travers' best selling novel.
With Lee Remick, James Stewart.
A Columbia Picture.
2 perfs. daily: 5.45, 8.30 p.m.
For adults only.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
After 12 record breaking weeks in Tel Aviv, Charles Laughton in his most unforgettable role
THIS LAND IS MINE
with Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
ROCK A BYE BABY
Jerry Lewis, Marilyn Maxwell.
Vistavision, Technicolor
Sat. night at 6.45 only.
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
AT GUN POINT
Fred McMurray, Dorothy Malone
Cinemascope, Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81988
Fascinating story of a modern woman's forbidden love
ANOTHER TIME ANOTHER PLACE
Lana Turner, Barry Sullivan.
Vistavision
For adults only.
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Jean Simmons, Paul Newman in
Until They Sail
Cinemascope
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

MAY Tel. 2856
TEMPEST
Technicolor, Cinemascope
Sylvana Mangano, Van Heflin, Viveca Lindfors.
Based on a novel by Pushkin.

Commencing Saturday, December 5, at the

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Sat. Night and weekdays 7.15 — 9.15
John Gregson — Nadia Gray
Comedy of the year
THE CAPTAIN'S TABLE
Mats. at 4 p.m.:
SWORD IN THE DESERT